CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,372—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 26, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday, 1891.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	7th Mar.
R.I. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
R.I. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	4th Apr.
R.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	2nd May
R.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "
R.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris.	24th Mar
ROME	3011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains. About
MALWA	2370	500	C. Preston 12th Mar.
BOKHARA	2935	500	H. Weighell 26th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton 9th Apr.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th February, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 10th March, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE		4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettol	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	24th March '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
2nd March, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 15th March 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	J. Campbell	3,267	21st March 1891

THIS STEAMER carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 14th Febuary, 1891. Agents.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS & SHAWL MERCHANTS.

JEWELLERY, the Choicest in Stock. Diamond Jewellery of the best Descriptions Jewellery made to order by experienced Workmen

HURJIMULL & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 4th March, and the

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 11 a.m., on 7th March, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 8th March, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd March 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	21st March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3389	27th "
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3393	30th "

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Barcelona via Marseilles.
Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 2nd March, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
KIRBY HALL	R Phillips	2,700	300	15th March.
WISTOW HALL	Kelly	3,700	400	30th March.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate Rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES

CONTAINING ENGLISH OIL OF YELLOW SANDALWOOD.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL peculiarity of Savaresse's Capsules is that the organic membrane of which they are made so resists the action of the gastric juice that they rarely dissolve in the stomach. This avoids nausea, eructations, and indigestion and, brings the medicine, undiluted, nearer to the seat of Disease. Price Rs. per box.

CASCARA-HAWLEY. Cures Constipation. A tasteless Laxative for Ladies and Children. In boxes of 20 and 100 Capsules.

SAVAR'S COCA WINE. Concentrated and Standardised. The best restorative Tonic.

SAVAR'S CUBEB CIGARETTES. Always relieves Asthma and Catarrh. In pocket cases.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency,
KEMP & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for an valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent Post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 24½, High Holborn, London, Eng.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusully large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	11 0	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	11 0	6 4
It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.		
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ...	14 0	8 0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ...	18 0	11 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ...	23 0	12 0
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29 0	16 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

THESE Wines have been specially selected for us at the Vineyard, and are old and matured—

	Rs. a.
OCEANA CLARET ..... per dozen A Wine specially selected for us. No Wine can be compared to this at the price for excellency of body.	12 0
OCEANA HERMITAGE ..... per dozen A smooth, light, fine Wine, of very superior Claret character.	21 0
OCEANA MARGEAU ..... per dozen Perfect in bouquet and full-bodied. A fine, soft, and velvetty Wine.	21 0
OCEANA HOCK ..... per dozen This Australian Hock is a fine, generous Wine, of same body and fine bouquet.	21 0

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO. LD.

POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

SPARKLING ÆRATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water Potash Water Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water Lemonade Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water Seltzer Water Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

SHERRIES.

	Rs.	a.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold Capsule	42	8
" " Black Capsule	40	0
Solera, Black Capsule	31	8
Amoroso, "	30	0
Montilla "	30	0
Invalid's Sherry, Square Bottle	30	0
Manzanilla, Red Capsule	25	0
"La Torre," a Natural Wine	23	0
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	23	0
Vino de Pasto, Pink Capsule	22	0
Dinner Sherry, White Capsule	18	0
Do. Blue Seal	15	0
Marsala, Yellow Capsule	17	8
Madeira, E. I., Black Capsule	42	0
Do. Blue Capsule	26	0

PORT.

"Real Old Tawny"	40	0
Old Crusted, Bronze Capsule	40	0
Invalids' Superior, Tawny, Gold Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 30-8)	28	8
Superior Dessert, Black Capsule	25	0
Full Body, Red Capsule	21	0
Spanish, Green Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 18-8)	16	8

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.

WHITE SHIRTS, COLOURED SHIRTS.

A CHOICE VARIETY.

		Rs.	a.
OXFORD CLOTH (Anderson's) Very Soft, Fast Colors	½ doz.	30	0
PRINTED CAMBRIC Best French	"	27	0
BEST WHITE For Day Wear	"	25	0
BEST WHITE Colars Attached	"	27	0
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS To Order	"	30	0
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL For Tennis	each	8	8
COLORED FLANNEL All Neat Patts	"	8	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL Very Cool	"	7	8
FANCY SILK AND WOOL Beautifully Soft	"	8	8

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING, FIT GUARANTEED.

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES AND CHRONOGRAPHS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., have pleasure in intimating to the Sporting Public that they have this year a specially fine Stock of

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,

provided with all the latest Improvements, simplifying the complicated Mechanism to a very great extent, and making the Watch almost proof against any derangement whatever, even when subjected to the Roughest Usage.

The Quality of the Watches is always of the very Best, as from a long practical experience we have found this to be one of the essential points on which our Name for a thoroughly Reliable Watch has attained its present High Standing.

GOLD..... from Rs. 200 to Rs. 650
SILVER..... from Rs. 65 to Rs. 300
METAL..... from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120

The higher priced Watches we guarantee to keep Time within one Minute per Month.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS IN BEST STYLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOGRAPH MAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.

Rs. 25 Per Dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

PHŒNIX BRAND.
MUCH ADMIRED FOR ITS PARTICULARLY FINE FLAVOUR.

Cash Rs. 27 Per Dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S CIGARS

FOR SALE AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas or carriage, &c.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10		15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10		15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10		15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5		10	15
Connemaras	17-8	10		15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KOCH'S LYMPH.

Expected March 10th.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT
KEMP & CO.'S, BOMBAY.

DR. KOCH'S OFFICIAL INJECTION SYRINGE.

A Consignment of the above just to hand.
Rs. 10 each.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

LINSEED POULTICE.

(READY-MADE.)

A perfect Linseed Poultice ready for use in three minutes, which will retain its Heat and Moisture eighteen hours.

The first Instantaneous and Unchangeable Ready made Linseed Meal Poultice ever produced *Can be cut* to any size required. Flexible, Light, Clean. Price per box containing Piece 27½ by 9½ inches,

Rs. 2-10.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

LIQUEURS.

Creme de Noyeau	Per Bottle Rs.	4	8
Curacas, Orange, Extra Sec	" "	7	8
Curacas white, Sec	" "	5	8
Genepy des Alpes	" "	4	8
Kummel	" "	4	8
Marasquin	" "	5	0
Merisette	" "	4	8
Peppermint	" "	4	8
Prunelle	" "	5	8

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co., LIMITED,

DEALERS IN
ARTICLES used in PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES
Made in three Rapidities: Ordinary, Rapid, Instantaneous.
LANTERN PLATES! BROMIDE PAPERS!!
PHOTOGRAPHY MADE EASY.

Complete outfits; everything ready to make Negatives and to Print, WITH INSTRUCTIONS, so that a Novice is enabled to start work at once.

COMPLETE SETS,
CAMERAS,
LENSES,
DETECTIVE CAMERAS.

Price List, with instructions, Free,

KEMP & Co., Ld., {Sassoon House, Cumballa Hill, Byculla.} BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

THIS WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4TH.

2 PERFORMANCES 2.

ONE IN THE AFTERNOON

AT 4 P.M.

ON WHICH OCCASION

ALL THE POOR CHILDREN FROM THE ORPHANAGES ARE INVITED FREE.

GRAND PROGRAMME.

BOB, THE ELEPHANT, AND MONKEY,

ALL THE CLOWNS, &c.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS.

☞ CHILDREN TO GALLERY 4 ANNAS. ☜

IN THE EVENING AT 9

GRAND MAMMOTH PROGRAMME.

ALL THE NOVELTIES,

THE ELEPHANT,

THE LIONS.

NOTICE.

The Mammoth Programme created such a sensation in Calcutta that it takes the holding capacity of Mr. Fillis' huge Marquee to its utmost, so

BOOK EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

☞ GALLERY 8 ANNAS. ☜

2nd Class Gallery	Re. 1 per seat.
2nd Class Chairs	Rs. 2 „
Stalls	„ 3 „
Private Boxes	„ 4 „

Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9.

NOTICE.

No Goods to be supplied unless by written order signed by the Management.

Sole Proprietor.....F. E. FILLIS.
Business Manager.....W. LUNARDI.
Equestrian Director.....J. W. WALLETT.
Advance & Advertising Agent...E. C. CLITHEROW.
Stud Groom.....J. TRENT.

BORREA COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES WILL CLOSE on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1891, and letters of allotment posted the following day.

F. W. HEILGERS & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail about.
CLAN MACGREGOR..	3000	G. Miller ....10th April	1891
CLAN DRUMMOND ..	2950	N. Harrison..10th May	1891

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per S. S. "EBRO," ARRIVED from HULL, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1891. Agents.

CHUBB'S

WRITING BOXES,

With or without Travelling Cover.

Fitted with CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCK and Two KEYS, Tray, Portfolio, Instrument Pad, Note-paper, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand, and with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray.

	Rs.
No. 1—15 in. long by 10 in. wide by 5 in deep	50
„ 2—15 in. „ by 10 in. „ by 6 in. „	55
„ 3—17 in. „ by 11 in. „ by 7 in. „	60

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS

JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully requested to the following

SELECT BRANDS :—

	Rs. a.
*AGUILA D'ORO, Reg. Reina, per box of 100	36 0
LARRANAGAS, Reg. Londres, „ 50	16 0
LA CAUCADUA, Vegueros ... „	14 0
Do. do. ... „ 100	26 0
UPMANN, Reg. Reina ... ... „	26 0
Do. Londres ... „	26 0
*AGUILA D'ORO, Princessas... „	25 0
HENRY CLAYS, Non Plus Ultra „	20 0
EL PILOTO, Reg. Preciosa ... „	20 0

* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

MALTA CIGARS.

SPOTTED CABANAS.—Rs. 11 per 100.

Very Choice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL BRANDS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

TRABUCOS	Rs. 3 12 per 100
COQUETAS	„ 3 8 „

COROMANDEL CIGARS

AND

REAL BURMAHS.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS

AND

HARMONIUMS

Taken in Exchange and put in Good Order.

	Rs.
Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	250
Semi-Grand, by Erard	350
Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. black polished	800
5 Octave American Organ	185
Do. do. London make	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,

No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

---

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay

---

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of EUPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c Apply "P.," care of this Office.

LOST, on last Monday Evening, a GOLD RING of three Diamonds somewhere between the Readymoney Hall and Mahluxmee Temple. Finder will be rewarded. JAMSEDJI BOMONJI WADIA, Nepean Sea Road.

WHITE and STRIPED DRILL for SUMMER CLOTHING.—For the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore. Samples free.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON 3, Rampart Row.

MENTHOL! MENTHOL!!—A speedy cure for Headache and Toothache. Just received in Fancy Boxes. The cheapest line ever offered to the public. From Annas 4 each. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PURE, FRESH, Superior English Dairy machine-made Butter, Cream, Cream Cheese, separated Milk, always available at the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

NOW READY.—QUESTIONS AND Answers of HIGH COURT PLEADERS' and Sub-Judges' Examination from 1889 to 1889. Price Rs. 10. Can be had from the author, MR. BEJONJEE RUTTONJEE KOTEVAL, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, as well as all BOOK SELLERS.

TO LET.—Upper Storied BUNGALOW, Khetwadi, 7th Lane, No. 6. Comfortable and Convenient, in all respects. Terms moderate. Apply to D. C. MODY, Chundanwadi, No. 803.

FOR SALE AT PANCHGANI.—A Pucca Built HOUSE, most pleasantly situated on the Road to Mahableshwar, with about 3½ Acres. Nicely laid out. Miraz Free-hold Estate. Apply to Mrs. BURGESS, Panchgani.

MRS. WALDRON'S BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Colaba Causeway, next to Apollo Hotel, WILL BE OPENED from the 1st March. Nice, airy rooms. Open on all sides facing the Sea. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. WALDRON on the premises.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Gramatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETOR, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, begs to notify to the Public that he has CLOSED his present Hotel at Lanowli in Mr. ROBERT FREDERICK'S BUNGALOW, and WILL OPEN a new Hotel at KHANDALLA, (which is popularly considered to be a Better and Healthier Place than Lanowli) shortly.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound. Native Designs and Shapes, suitable for Presents. Very Moderate Prices.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large number of thoroughly good well seasoned Instruments lately returned from Hire, selling at reduced Prices.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

JUST RECEIVED few VICTORIA JUBILEE HAND ORGANS, with 48 Steel Harmonium reeds and with 12 endless tunes and case complete, Rs. 120. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S SHOES in Great Variety, Black, Tan, Oxford and Straps. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 6-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

1891.

ONE SHILLING = EIGHT ANNAS

FOR

LETTS'S DIARIES

IN

VARIOUS SIZES.

Apply to

HUSSONALLY ABDULALLY,

BOMBAY STATIONERY MART,

VICTORIA BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE BORREA COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.

CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000,

Divided into 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of which 2,000 Shares are reserved for allotment to the Vendors in part payment of the consideration for the property to be acquired by the Company, as explained in the Prospectus, and the remaining 3,000 are offered to the public for subscription at par payable :

Rs. 20 per share on application. Rs. 30 per share on allotment. Rs. 50 per share one month after allotment.

MANAGING AGENTS :
MESSRS. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., 136, Canning Street, Calcutta.

BANKERS :
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

SOLICITORS :
MESSRS. SANDERSON & CO., 1, Esplanade, West, Calcutta.

AUDITORS :
MESSRS. MEUGENS & KING.

REGISTERED OFFICE :
136, CANNING STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY has been formed with the object of acquiring and working the colliery business at present carried on by a private Company, styled the Sherghur Company, Limited, with the Coal mining-rights of that Company, in Mouzahs Salanpur, Shibdaspur, Rampur and Khoodka, in the Sub-division of Raneegunge, in the Province of Bengal, and all the block, stock, plant, property and undertaking of such Company in connection therewith. The above mouzahs, which comprise a total area of about 4,000 beegahs, are situate about three miles from the station of Sitarampur on the main line of the East Indian Railway, which runs for more than two miles through the property, and the collieries are connected with that railway by a siding constructed by the railway at the expense of the Vendors, the Sherghur Company, Limited.

The Sherghur Company, Limited, though a Joint-stock Company registered under the Companies Act of 1882, is a purely private undertaking, and was started in the year 1887 primarily as a prospecting concern, and since that date has expended a sum amounting to Rs. 96,000 or thereabouts in developing, working, and proving the property.

The reports made on the property by Mr. T. C. Foster, M. E., F. G. S., and the late Mr. E. J. Jones, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, under instructions from the Sherghur Company, Limited, and the recent report made by Dr. King, Director-General of the Geological Survey of India, at the request of Messrs. F. W. Heilgers and Company, the Promoters of this Company, all go to prove that several valuable seams of coal exist within the boundaries of the property, including, among others, a continuation of the well-known Borrea seam, which traverses the adjoining property of the New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited. Copies of these Reports are annexed.

It will be noted that Dr. King considers "that the reports by Messrs. Foster and Jones are enough to show that these properties are rich in coal and of sufficient extent to be capable of yielding an enormous amount of fuel, which, if turned out at the highest tonnage for India, should last for a couple of centuries at least."

Then as regards the quality of the coal. Dr. King says :—"I think there can be no doubt that the coal (concretionary ball coal) now being worked by inclines and a shallow pit at the southern end of the field, is the Borrea seam. At any rate, whatever name it goes by, it is exceedingly good and valuable coal, and it gives corresponding value to the southern edge of the property. The quarry seam (50 or 70 feet thick) is fairly good coal, parts of it being very good. Looking merely at the number of seams and the quality of some of them, the so-called Borrea seam in particular, the property is an exceedingly valuable one, while it can be worked with comparative ease."

Taking into consideration the the fact that this Company's property lies in the heart of the coal-producing districts, and is traversed for some two miles by the main line of the East Indian Railway, it may safely be assumed that the cost at which the coal can be placed in the various markets will not exceed that of the coal produced by the already-existing Companies.

It is estimated that when the Company is in full working order, it will be possible to turn out at least 10,000 tons of coal a month, and, calculating the selling price below present market rates, the Company, on a capital of Rs. 5,00,000, ought, on these assumptions, to be in a position to earn a dividend of more than 20 per cent. The mining-rights are held under perpetual leases subject to the payment of fixed royalties or rents, with a minimum or dead rent in each year of Rs. 10,365.

The titles have been examined by Messrs. Sanderson and Company, and passed by Counsel. Copies of Messrs. Sanderson and Company's Report and Counsel's opinions can be seen at Messrs. Sanderson and Company's Office, No. 1, Esplanade, West.

Applications for shares should be addressed in the accompanying form to the Managing Agents.

If the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus deposit money will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the Contracts above-mentioned may be inspected at the Office of the Company's Solicitors.

F. W. HEILGERS & Co.,
Managing Agents.

No. 731.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,
Dated Calcutta, December 9, 1890.

MESSRS. HEILGERS & Co.

DEAR SIR,—I have examined the coal properties of the Sherghur Company, Limited, which contain what are called the Salanpur, Sibdaspur and Rampur coal fields.

These have already been reported on, first, by the late Mr. E. J. Jones of my Department, and later by Mr. T. C. Foster, Mining Engineer, and their reports are enough to show that these coal properties are rich in coal, and of sufficient extent to be capable of yielding an enormous amount of fuel which, if turned out at the highest tonnage for India, should last for a couple of centuries, at least.

There is one mistake which must be corrected, and that is concerning the supposed existence of a dyke immediately south of the Salanpur quarry. This is not a dyke, but merely an out-crop of a strong hard dark coloured sandstone which lies above, and is dipping with the 35 feet seam of coal in the quarry. The borings No. A. 24, 11 & 19, really therefore only struck this sandstone ; and had they been carried on down through it, they would have run into the quarry seam. Thus there is no fear of any greater influx of water than that which already exists in the field in the ordinary form of water occurrence.

The borings 9,10 & 29, further to the south, pierced a seam of coal which is above these sandstones.

I think there can be no doubt that the coal (concretionary ball-coal) now being worked by inclines, and a shallow pit at the southern end of the field, is the Boria seam. At any rate, whatever name it goes by, it is exceedingly good and valuable coal, and it gives corresponding value to the whole southern edge of the property.

The East India Railway passes through the property, and there is already a siding, though this is hardly conveniently enough situated for delivery of the coal, which is now being carted to it.

A pit nearer this siding would be a good way of opening up the field, but it would be in the seams of coal which lie below the so-called Boria seam, and if carried deep, it should strike the very thick seam which shows in the quarry outcrop.

The so-called Boria seam can only be worked by pits on the southern edge of the property. It is the best coal in the properties.

The quarry seam (50 or 70 feet thick) is fairly good coal, parts of it being very good.

Looking merely at the number of seams and the quality of some of them, the so-called Boria seam in particular, the property is an exceedingly valuable one, while it can be worked with comparative ease.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
WILL. KING,
Director, Geological Survey of India.

P.S.—I have omitted to mention in foregoing report that the so-called Boria seam extends from Solanpore through Rampore into Khoodka, and probably throughout that Mouzah, a distance of about 2½ miles.

WILL. KING,
Director, Geological Survey of India.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Managing Agents,
BORREA COAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
136, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,—I beg to enclose a Cheque for (Rs.) Rupees ——— being a deposit of Rs. 20 per share on shares in the Borrea Coal Company, Limited, and I request you to have allotted to me that number of Shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the balance of Rs. 80 per Share as provided by the said Prospectus, and I authorize you to have me registered as the holder of the said Shares.

Yours faithfully,

Signature _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
Dated 1891.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after SUNDAY, March 1st, 1891, the PASSENGER and MIXED TRAINS WILL LEAVE and ARRIVE at the undermentioned Stations as under. For further particulars see Public Time-Table :—

STATIONS.	Local Mixed.	Local Mixed.	Through Pass.	STATIONS.	Local Mixed and Pass.	Through Mixed and Pass.	Through Mixed and Pass.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Poona ..dep.	8 0	15 45	20 40	Guntakal.dep.	..	8 30	20 5
Miraj .. {arr.	20 57	4 57	6 29	Londa ....arr.	..	2 7	13 5
Miraj .. {dep.	..	12 10	6 40	Castle			
Londa....arr.	..	22 0	13 36	Rock {arr.	..	..	14 42
Castle				Miraj .. {arr.	..	11 32	20 32
Rock ..arr.	..	..	14 42	Miraj .. {dep.	7 10	11 52	21 0
Guntakul.arr.	..	19 25	7 15	Poona....arr.	19 54	0 5	10 0

THROUGH DOWN MIXED.

	H. M.
Bijapur Dep.	11 45
Hotgi Arr.	16 40

The Train Service on other parts of the Line remains unaltered :—

W. M. STEUART,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 24th February, 1891.

NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME, BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1891, at 5 o'clock p.m.

Subscribers and those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on Wednesday, 4th March next, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 11 lots of old Material, consisting of Fishplates, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes, Lorry wheels, pieces Wrot Iron Turntables, Miscellaneous Scrap Iron, &c., aggregating about 336 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be viewed on application.

Offers (quoting a rate per ton of 20 cwts. weighed over and delivered on the spot) must be made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in, accompanied separately, by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th February, 1891.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,

(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.)

TENDERS FOR CASTOR SEED.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church-Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on FRIDAY the 20th March, for the supply of 40,000 cwts. CASTOR SEED, between 1st July, 1891, and 30th June, 1892.

Forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to the Stores Department, Bombay or Ajmere.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Castor Seed," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany the Tender, without which it will not be considered.

Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favour of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 27th February, 1891.

MESSRS. THOMAS KIPPING and ARTHUR WORTHINGTON MAUDE have been ADMITTED as PARTNERS in our Firm as from THIS DATE.

HALL, WILSON AND CO.

Coconada, 1st January, 1891.

MESSRS. THOMAS KIPPING and ARTHUR WORTHINGTON MAUDE have been ADMITTED as PARTNERS in our Firm at Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam as from THIS DATE.

STUART HALL AND CO.

Bimlipatam, 1st January, 1891.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY closed my BOMBAY BRANCH.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN.

28th February, 1891.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney and all Blood Diseases. Write or call for Pamphlets of Testimonials of the wonderful cures made, at HORMASJI SORABJI & Co. and

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
Sole Depot for India and Burmah,
26, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેખ્આદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that VAZEERBHOY THAMARBHOY of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED TO SELL all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, situate at Abdool Rehman Street of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 70-3-9 square yards, bearing Collector of land Revenue Old No. 1481, New No. 7236, old survey No. 1938, and Municipal ward No. 5, and bounded on the East by a private gully, on the west by Abdool Rehman Street, on the North by the house of Abdool Kadur Fazullabhoy, and on the South by a private gully.

All persons claiming any kind of interest whatsoever in the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 5, Bel Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived—Dated this 18th day of February, 1891.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchasers' Attorney.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. Colonial subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
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GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
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COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumar.
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ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

SIR JOHN POWER & SON,
JOHN'S LANE DISTILLERY,
DUBLIN.

TRADE MARK
P (in Diamond.)
POT STILL ONLY.

BOTTLED IN BOND AT THE DISTILLERY.

Swallows (5 Years Old)	Rs. 30 per Dozen
„ (3 „)	„ 27 „

Apply to

LYON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of OCCUPANCY of the following Plots of Land on Matheran Hill will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to the Highest Bidder, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Collector of Tanna) on the 28th March, 1891, at 11 a.m.

Plot No. 53 admeasuring	8 acres	6 guntas.
Plot No. 99 do.	3 acres	14 guntas.
Plot No. 23 do.	3 acres	24 guntas.
Plot No. 17 do.	5 acres.	

JAMES S. WILKINS,
Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent of Matheran.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES

FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

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FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

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GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses ill meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and uble harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALLS'

SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes :—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness ; Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,

NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

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SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency : Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	30	8p.c.p.a.	980
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	20	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	480
Anglo-Indian	10,345	100	100	4	78xd
Ballary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	7½pr.ct.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	690
BombayCotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	400
Central India	2,750	500	500	65	1,005
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	[illegible],800	Rs. 40	945
Connaught Mills	800	500	25	10 pr. ct	600xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635
Coorla Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	525
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	590
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	[illegible],000	15	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	810
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	68)
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	500
Hydarabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	365xd
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	615xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	600	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	237½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	790
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil.	200 no n
Khatao Maekunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	625
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	191x [illegible]
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,000	35	915
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,235
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,645
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	10[illegible]
National	500	1,000	1,00	Nil.	165
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	730
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	380
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,135
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,375
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	10 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	410
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	755
QueenMills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,045
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	£400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	--	do.	£20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	950
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	127½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	--	505
Broul's CawnporePress Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	15[illegible]dvd	345
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,360
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	--	Rs. 20	132½ 965
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	520
French	300	500	all	20	
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengel Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	147½
Khangaum	210	450	450	54	425
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Munsur M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	187½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	93½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	350
Sabapathy(Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	--	1,000		Rs. 80	740

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock, Ashdown	£1,000	200	200	10	240
	750	150	150	7½	160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,500
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	875
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	25	25	95xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	905
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	--	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	11½
Ind an Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,10[illegible]
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	102½
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	35
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	60
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	377½
Prince Wales Fireln.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	63
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	--	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	[illegible]all	85	900
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	13½
Western India Flour	--	--	--	--	16

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-5
China Leaf	,, 22-2
Pekin Bar Gold, New	,, 21-9
Do. Old	,, 21-10
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 22-5
English Sovereigns	,, 14-2-6
Do. Dragons	,, 14-2
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,, 106-10
Bar Silver 17 Do.	,, 101-11
Sycee Silver	,, 107

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fillis' Circus, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Legislative Council, Secretariat, 3 p.m.
Championship Matches at Law-Tennis.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5 to 10 p.m.
Departure of Sir George Greaves for Poona.
Dr. Alexander's Lecture on "Water, Its Composition, and Use," Wilson College, 6 p.m.
Departure of Glo'ster Regiment for Nusserabad, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd :—Lycia (s), from Liverpool ; and Ebro (s), Hull. Yesterday :—Java (s), from Calcutta ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi ; Ashlands (s), Port Said ; and Sculptor (s), Jeddah.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ashlands, Ebro, and Sculptor entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lycia entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The Persian Gulf mails will close at 10-30 a.m., to-morrow, the 5th instant, at Karachi.

THE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the Indian Temperance Association called for to-day has been unavoidably postponed *sine die*.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—In the Western India Lawn Tennis Championship, singles, Oliver beat Jacob 6-2, 4-6, 6-4. The second ties between Oliver vs. Barton, will be played off this evening, at 5 p.m.

COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.—Amicable arrangements having been made between the proprietor and the mortgagee, the sale of the Rink, which was advertised to take place yesterday, did not come off.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The Secretary of the Wilson College Literary Society informs us, that the hour of the lectures which are being delivered under the Society's auspices, has been changed to 6 p.m. Mr. W. M. Alexander will deliver a lecture at the Wilson College to-night at six o'clock on "Water, its Composition and Use," and experiments and illustrations will be given. It would no doubt be an interesting and instructive lecture.

THE INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.—A public general meeting of the Instituto Luso-Indiano was held in the hall of the Institute on Saturday evening last, to appoint a new president for the current year, and Senhor Barbosa Centeno, the Consul-General for Portugal was unanimously elected for the post. A letter from the ex-Consul-General Senhor Meyrelles do Canto de Castro, who has been transferred to a similar post in Germany, was also read, and a vote of thanks was ordered to be recorded, acknowledging his valuable gifts, and the important services he rendered to the cause of the institution during the tenure of his office as a chairman.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT KHAMBEKAR STREET.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Buchoo Haji Abdoola and his wife Rahimatbai, are charged by Inspector Cobb, acting Superintendent of the B Division, with the murder of Haji Abdoola Haji Noor Mahomed and four other Mahomedans, in Khambekar Street, on January 21, was resumed for hearing. Mr. Little prosecuted for the Crown and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Dhurumsey, of Messrs. Thakurdass, Dhurumsey and Cama, was counsel for the defence. The evidence of another witness, named Alimkhan Dadakhan, was taken and showed that he saw the bodies of the five deceased after death, and recognised amongst them one of his relations. Hajee Abdool Raheeman Adum, a mohulla, was also examined, and gave evidence as to the performances of the funeral services, for which he had been engaged. After the depositions of three other witnesses for the prosecution had been recorded, the case was re-adjourned till three o'clock this afternoon.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription paid into the Bank of Bombay is acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Donation for flannel clothing	200	0	0
Total	200	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	73,537	6	6
Grand total	73,737	6	6

The following additional subscription has been promised (40th list) :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Donation for flannel clothing	200	0	0
Total	200	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	74,437	6	6
Grand total	74,637	6	6

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISANDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, March 3.

DIVINE SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon, subject : "Self-Examination.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Shortened Service and Address. Hymns, 266, 546, and 145.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. "Kirby Hall" in the Victoria Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

TUBECULAR CONSUMPTION.

THERE are different kinds of consumption, but what is generally meant by the term is tubercular consumption, and in "order that growth and development of the tubercular virus may take place, a predisposition on the part of the individual attacked is necessary, without which tubercular disease does not occur. This predisposition may be either general or local, The scrofulous constitution is the most important form of predisposition. But a constitutional predisposition to tuberculosis other than scrofula may be either inherited or acquired, and in the former case is often recognizable by a special build and appearance of the body." (Chater). Local predisposition seems mainly dependent on an old Chronic inflammation.

Among the young, "certain children other than strumous inherit a special susceptibility to the development of tubercle. They are often characterized by a thin, tall figure, thin, soft, delicate skin, oval face, regular features, silky hair, large, bright eyes, with long eyelashes, excitable temperament, and precocious intellect" (Carter).

A pregnant source of consumption is bronchitis and catarrh. One out of eight afflicted with it give a history of previous bronchitis. It may be noted that a special feature of nearly all consumptives is that they catch cold very readily, and the colds they have are obstinate and protracted. Neglected catarrh is an important causative agent, and for this, by the way, we can recommend nothing more effectual than the Chloride of Ammonium Inhaler (Vereker's). Again, those who have had pleurisy, and feel rheumatic pains anon, are very prone indeed to ultimately develop chronic consumption.

In these days when fogs and a cold, moist atmosphere appear to be the order, thoughts upon consumption can hardly come amiss to many a one whom the disease now threatens as a sword suspended by a silken thread above the head. Upon those with bronchitis and coughs we strongly enjoin the usefulness of steam antiseptic inhalations. Codman and Shurtleff's Atomoiser is a perfect instrument, and we recommend that it be used in chronic cases with Eucalyptine or Pure Terebene (Burroughs). As we mentioned in a preceding number, the patient must not neglect in the morning to take cod liver oil ; and among the preparations of this there is probably none that will be adapted to the needs of the many, and accomplish generally so much good, as that wherein the oil is dissolved. Such a preparation is the "Kepler Solution ;" which is to be preferred by all, and is "the best made and most largely used."

"BLEMISHES are unseen by night," but, when daylight comes, everyone will know whether you use SAPOLIO. Buy a cake and clean your house. Agents. —H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque Glen Caladh, 494 tons, Captain R Lamond, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE Steam-ship Indramayo, 2,661 tons, Captain Robert Leslie, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Steamp-ship Ashlands, 1,491 tons, Captain F. McEwan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Java, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE Steam-ship Ebro, 1,591 tons, Captain Wm. Morgan, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Hull, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Sculptor, 850 tons, Captain A McAllister, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Karachi, with a general cargo end 100 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain, W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Matheson, Lieut Grumston. Mr Abbott, Surgeon-Genl Webb, Mrs Webb, Mrs Beauchamp, Mr Pestonjee and 886 deck.

THE Steam-ship Lycia, 2,116 tons, Captain Rowland Jones, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Drett, Miss Ferguson, Mr Geddes, Captain and Mrs Haughton and child, Major and Mrs Hicks and child, Mr. Jackson, Lieut. Lane, Mrs. Zummer, Mr. Denvill, Mrs. Lycitt, Miss E Lycitt, and 11 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ebro	1591	Morgan	A	F Muir & Co
,, Emir	2690	Robson	D	K Nixon & Co
,, Wardha	1252	Wadge	F	M Mackenzie & Co
Ship G. Caladh	494	Lamont	H	F Muir & Co.
S.S. Bendi	2296	Beneke	K	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Wal		Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
,, Ashlands	1491	McEwan	P	W&A Graham & Co
,, Megna	753	Steuart	Q	M Mackenzie & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Krishna		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.
,, Neera		Do:		Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Indramayo	2662	Leslie	1	K Nixon & Co
,, Singapore	2432	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni.
,, Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F Bazoni
,, Venetia	1603	Creery	5	P & O S N Co
,, Pekin	2733	Harris	6	P & O S N Co
,, Kirby Hall	1088	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co
,, Pemba	936	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Kapurthala	671	Rothwell		M Mackenzie & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Lycia (s)	Jones	Liverpool, Jan 31.
	Ebro (s)	Morgan	Hull, Feb 1.
3	Java (s)	Rickford	Calcutta, Feb 7.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, Feb 28.
	Ashlands (s)	McEwan	Port Said, Feb 17.
	Sculptor (s)	McAllister	Jeddah, Feb 7.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Glen Caladh, Lamond, for Chittagong.
Steamer Indramayo, Leslie, for Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Lycia, for Antwerp.
,, Ashlands, for Marseilles.
,, Java, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Sculptor, for Jeddah, &c.
,, Siam, for Aden.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—7 cases confectionery, M M Vullijee ; 265 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 2 hogsheads whisky, R B Yacht Club.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—1 case musical instruments, T S Ramchunder and Bros ; 5 cases clocks, M Gooculdas and Co ; 2 cases printing ink and 2 cases papers, M A Essabhoy and Co ; 16 cases medicine, &c, Wright and Co ; 112 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 52 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 3 cases claret, R B Yacht Club.

FROM CHARENTE.

Clyde s—175 cases brandy, D P Baths and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Clyde s—225 casks alizarine, A Bhaiju.
Alsbrough s—1 hogshead brandy, R. Ramchunder and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Oriental s—1 cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—21 cases colored paper, H. Jewabhoy ; 64 bales papers, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—57 bales cotton, A. S. Moodliar and Co ; 200 bales hemp, Itcharam Harjiwandas ; 1,428 cwts. wheat, Sanday and Co ; 1,004 cwts. linseed, 3,820 cwts. wheat, and 1,390 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 202 bales cotton, O Khimjee ; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 80 bales wool, S Doossa and Co ; 98 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co ; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, H Gooculdas ; 246 bales wool, T. Chimnadas ; 325 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Winnington Hall s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodliar and Co ; 8,001 cwts linseed, F L Batlibai and Co ; 1,078 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Aokworth s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 6,000 cwts linseed, Killiok Nixon and Co ; 1,650 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Emir s—2,004 cwts rapeseed and 7,482 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 530 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 165 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co ; 50 cwts gum, F Hurst.

Lycia s—4,000½ cwts linseed, F L Batlibai and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Ersthausen and Co ; 250 bales cotton, 2,899½ cwts gingellyseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers ; 4,000 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts wheat, Itcharam Hurjeewandass ; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 775 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Singapore s—199½ cwts myrabollam5 ; Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ashlands s—1,980 cwts castorseed, 2,970 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,980 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri ; 8,000 cwts gingelly seed and 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bendi s—110 bales cotton, Thomas H Moores and Co; 50 bales cotton, Breul and Co ; 40 cwts gum, F L Batlibai and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bendi s—1,596½ cwts myrabollams and 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore s—4,000 cwts wheat, Itcharam Hurjiwandas.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia—121 cwts ooplete, 3½ cwts horns, 28 cwts bysa bole, 45 cwts jurdaloo, and 20 cwts kismiss, Quan-Lun Eaoo : 22 cwts leaves and 6 cwts jurdaloo, Yue Lun Ching ; 34½ cwts fishmaws and 93½ cwts sharkfins, H. Rehimtoolabhoy and Co. ; 25 bales twist, N. J. Sassoon ; 75 cwts sharkfins and 18 cwts fishmaws, Jan M. Sowjeebhoy ; 25 bales twist, Silas E. Sassoon.

Bisagno s—175 bales twist, 350 cwts. sharkfins and 7½ cwts fishmaws, C. Ebram ; 75 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.; 270 bales cotton, E. Shapoorjee ; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 100 bales twist, J. Peerbhoy and Co ; 139 cwts sandalwood, P. F. Talati ; 25 bales twist, C. Macdonald and Co. ; 100 bales twise, Silas E. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, C Ebram ; 250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 24 bales twist, Cowasjee Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—200 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.
Bisagno s—225 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 2.

Wilkinson, Capt, Bengal, Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Bareilly.
Tyndalle-Biscoe, Capt, Ms, R A, from leave, from England.
Wylly, Captain, C P Derby Regt, on leave, from Saugor.
Regan, Lieut, Bengal, Ordnance Dept, on retirement, from Rawal Pindi.
Donaldson, Brig-Surg, Ms, Medical Staff, for embarkation, from Bellary.
Isacke, Lieut, Bengal, Native Fusiliers, for embarkation, from Nowshera.
Yate, Captain, Bo, 3rd Beloochis, from leave, from England.
Winwood, Lieut, Ms, R H A, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Dunbar, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Bedfordshire, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Mackenzie, Captain, Bengal, 2nd D Gds, on leave, from Simla.
Nozarth, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd H L I, for embarkation, from Fyzabad.
Haughton, Captain, 19th M I, from leave, from England.
Hicks, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lane Fusirs, from leave, from Karachi.
Lane, Lieut, Bengal, H C, from leave, from Karachi.
Dormer, Lt-Genl, Madras, on-duty, from England.
Cavaye, Captain, Ms, K. O. S. Borderers, on duty from England.

MARCH 3.

Thornhill, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, from Mhow.
Pigon, 2nd Lt, Ms, 2nd Hants Regt, on leave, from Madras.
Allen, Captain, Bengal, Staff Corps, on leave, from Lucknow.
Orocroft, Captain, Bengal, Staff Corps, on leave, from Calcutta.
Davies, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Chest Regt, on leave, from Kohat.
Ainslie, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd North Fusirs, on leave, from Jullundur.
Grimston, Lieut, 18th B. L.I., on leave, from Loralai.
Lynch, Lt-Col, 1st Bo Grenadiers, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 2.

Brownrigg, Lieut, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, to Kirkee.

MARCH 3.

Hicks, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lane Fusirs, to rejoin, to Poona.
Halloran, Surgeon, Ms, Medical Staff, to rejoin, to Bangalore.
Dormer, Lt-Genl, Madras, on duty, to Madras.
Cavaye, Capt, Madras, K O S Borderers, on duty, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 4th March, 1891.

1. The class for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters on Friday next, the 6th instant, at 6 p.m. Candidates for the forthcoming examination are requested to attend.

2. Lieut. J. W. Smith having returned to duty, the remainder of his leave is hereby cancelled.

3. "B" Coy. Prize Competitions will take place on the 9th, 13th, 16th and 20th instant. Members who have not received particulars can do so on applying to the Officer Commanding Company. No member will be eligible for prizes who are not efficient for the season.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

4. A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at the Head-Quarters of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery at 6 o'clock this evening, when it is hoped that every member will make an effort to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 28.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Strachey, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature for the N W Provinces, for seven months.

Mr W K Porter, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature for the N W Provinces during the absence of Mr A Strachey.

H E the Govr-Genl has been pleased to nominate the Hon J Woodburn, of the Bengal Civil Service, member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of the N W Provinces and Oudh for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

H E the Govr-Genl, has been pleased to nominate Raja Udai Partab Singh, of Bhinga, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg-Major W A Gilligan, Bengal Estabt, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A W Stogdon, Indian Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Mr A H Benton, Indian Civil Service.

The services of Lieut E H Bernard, Madras S O, 6th Punjab Infy, Assist Comdt in the Upper Burma Military Police, are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Col A Pullan, SC, Depy Supt, Survey of India Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by H M's Secy of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed to be Assist Conservators of the 3rd grade, and are posted to the Provinces noted below :—Mr F C Henvey, Bengal, Mr E M Coventry, Berar, Mr V S Menzies, Central Provinces, Mr J Messer, Burma, Mr A M Burn Murdoch, Burma, Mr H Forteath, Burma. Mr H C Hill, offig Inspr-Genl of Forests to the Government of India, is granted furlough for 22 months, together with the usual subsidiary leave, from the 14th March, 1891, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr A H T Martindale, Political Agent of the 2nd class, and Political Agent in Bhopal, is granted furlough for seven months and twenty-three days.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Haji Mahomed Abdul Shukur Padsha Sahib as Acting Consul for Turkey at Madras during the absence of Haji Mahmed Abdullah Badshah Khan Bahadur.

Capt M J Meade, Bengal S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as an additional Political Agent of the 1st class, and as Political Agent in Baghelkhand and Superintendent of the Rewah State, date of assuming charge, and during the absence on from furlough of Major D Robertson.

Capt H L Ramsay, Bengal S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Agent in Thopawar.

Col G R Peart, Bombay S C, Comdt of the Bhopal Battn, is appointed temporarily, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Bhopal in addition to his other duties, from date of assuming charge.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Taylor, Assist Comptroller-General, is granted furlough, without medical certificate, for two years.

Mr R J Whitten, Depy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner, Northern India, Salt Revenue.

Lala Chuni Lal is appointed a Probationer in class VII of the enrolled List of the Financial Department, and is posted to the office of the Acct-Genl, Punjab.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major T F Hobday, Bengal S C, Assist Comssy Genl, 2nd class, to officiate as a Comsay-General.

Capt W E Kerrich

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 2p.m., in the P. & O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ship's furniture, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockery ware, and miscellaneous other articles.

5 Boats.

AUCTION sale of unclaimed goods, grain and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th March, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases turkey red cambrics.
3 „ white leno gauze.
1 „ „ doria.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 „ oxford shirtings.
7 „ grey dhootics.
1 case khakee dress broeade.

On account and at the risk of Kikabhoy Abdool Hoosein, by order of Messrs. Ernsthausen & Co.—

C—65 bales book-keeping papers.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Essabhoy—

1 case imitation gold thread.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY, &c., by the well-known makers Napoleon Price & Co., and Price and Co. of London.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms the invoices of the well-known makers Napoleon Price & Co. and Price and Co. just landed, the same consisting of coal tar soap, carbolic soap, transparent glycerine soap, damask, white and moss rose, spinarosa, gloriola, lavendar water, lime juice, and glycerine, shaving sticks, shaving cakes, golden oil, macassar oil, &c., &c.

And the Price Company's assorted perfumes in gilt cut stoppered bottles, lavendar water, marrow oil, codliver oil, smelling salt, tooth brushes, tooth powder, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 4, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE-SALE.

SALE OF valuable and handsome household furniture of artistic design, pictures, books, China ornaments, rich lamps, handsome porcelain ware, glassware, silver and plateware, &c.

On MONDAY, the 9th March, 1891, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the whole of the valuable household furniture of William MacDonald, Esquire, consisting of inlaid cabinets with mirrors, tall what-not, large, mirror with bracket, octagonal inlaid table, tables with velvet tops, tall brass lamp, reading chair, by Wimbridge, lounges, sofas, lady's writing table, Japanese screen, dining, centre-square and folding tables, easy-armed-gilt and velvet covered chairs, side-board (Ratnagerry), book case, lamps, flower stand, pictures, books, best plated and Cutch-work silver wars, handsome porcelain ware, rich glassware, shield, Berlin pottery-work, cupboards, large double bed, chest of drawers, dressing tables, washing stands, tubs, coir matting, China matting, carpet mats, garden pots, with plants, &c. Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, March 4, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of the COLUMBIA SKATING RINK has been POSTPONED until further notice.

The sale of Machinery and Plant, advertised to take place on the 7th inst., is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF LEASEHOLD LAND WITH CHAWL STANDING THEREON, SITUATED ON THE BELVIDERE HILL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th March at 4 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narayen Balajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of May, 1890, the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the messuage or chawl (now in course of construction) standing thereon, situate at Belvidere Hill Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,433 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the said Belvidere Hill Road, on the south by the property of Messrs. Nensoybhoy Khairaj and Rahimtoolabhoy Khairaj, on the west by the said Belvidere Hill Road, and on the east by the property of Hirjeebhoy Hormusji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT BANDORA NEAR THE FOOT OF THE HILL.

On SUNDAY next, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises :—

LOT 1.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 1068 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Survey No. 319, and Pot Nos. 3, 4 and 5, and situate on the east side of the road leading up the hill.

LOT 2.—All that piece of land with brab trees standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 756 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. Survey No. 304, and Pot No. 15, and situate near the foot of the hill.

LOT 3.—All that piece of land with mango trees, standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 406 square yards or thereabouts, and registered under Survey No. 280, and is situated on the east side of the Hill.

LOT 4.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 712½ square yards or thereabouts, registered under Survey No. 280 and is situated on the east side of the hill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 43, Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, K. O. table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, a strong and light pony cart with bay pony and harness, &c., the property of Mr. A. Lawson.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4 o'clock p.m., on Friday, the 13th March, under instructions from the mortgagees, and at the expense and risk of the mortgagor, Hajiani Hajrabai, widow.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Rungari Mohalla or Abdool Rahiman Street, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by measurement 95 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1448, New No. 7200, old survey No. 10 8, and new survey No. 1983, and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Ally Sulleman, on or towards the east by sweepers' passage, on or towards the south by the house of Allana Moosa, and on or towards the west by the Rungari Mohalla or Abdool Rahiman Street, and fronting thereto, and which said messuage and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under ward No. 31, and Street No. 147 to 119, and were formerly and now are in the occupation of the said Hajiani Hajrabai, widow, and her tenants.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KHOJA STREET AND DUNCAN ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Damjee Meghjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Harridass Cooverjee in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of September 1890, the following properties, viz. :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government land with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate at Khoja Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and admeasuring 123-7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 278, 305, 308, 3093 and 4921, New Nos. 7305, 7575, 7597 and 11,162, and old survey Nos. 1288, 1267, 1268, and 1287, and new survey No. 3-4733, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C No. 7288 and Street No. 142, 144, and bounded on the east by the said Khoja Street, on the west by the property of the said Harridass Cooverjee, on the north by the property of Hora Abdoolally Hajeebhoy, and on the south by the propery of the said Harridass Cooverjee, which said property is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Harridass Cooverjee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government land with messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate at Khoja Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and admeasuring 230-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 278, 305, 308-3093, 4921, New Nos. 7576, 7593, 7597, 11162, old survey Nos. 1267, 1268, 1288, 1287, 1285, 1287, and new survey No. 2-4733, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward C No. 7288 and Street No. 142, 144, and bounded on the east by the said Khoja Street, on the west and north by the property of the said Hurridass Cooverjee, and on the south by a gully, or sweeper's passage, which said property is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hurridass Cooverjee.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of Government land with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate at Upper Duncan Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, and admeasuring 240 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 422 and 423, New No. 7694, old survey No. 68 and 69, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward C No. 7348, and Street No. 173, 175, New Survey No. 4852, and bounded on the east and north by the property of the said Hurridass Cooverjee, and on the west by the Upper Duncan Road, and on the south by the property of Mr. Chabildass Lalcobhai, which said property is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hurridass Cooverjee.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of Government land with the messuage and building standing thereon situate at Upper Duncan Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and admeasuring 76 5-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 425, New 7695, old Survey No. 67, New Survey No. 4852, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward C No. 7348, and street No. 173, 175, and bounded on the East and South by the property of Harridass Cooverjee and on the West by the said Upper Duncan Road, and on the north by the property of Kessowjee Jadhowjee, which said property is in the occupation of the tenants of of the said Hurridass Cooverjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 4, 1891.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

RUPEES 500 REWARD.

IT having been brought to our Notice that certain Native Firms and Street Peddlers of Bombay are representing to the Public that the Spectacles they are offering for sale are the Celebrated Spectacles by Dr. A. Menist, we hereby warn the Public against these Imposters, and we offer a Reward of Rs. 500 to any one giving information that will result in a Conviction.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,

SOLE AND APPOINTED AGENTS

For DR. A. MENIST'S Celebrated Perfect Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

FOR ALL INDIA AND BURMAH, BOMBAY AND POONA.

REAL IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY.

GUARANTEED PURE STEEL. Of the very Best Quality, with through Tang. Table and Dessert KNIVES and CARVERS. A small supply just received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.

House Furnishers and Billiard Table Makers, 18, Marine Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index."

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Marine Lines, near Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful chesnut Arab horse and harness, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, very handsome Ditmar's and Hink's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, medical books, &c., the property of DR. J. P. BARRY.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 powerful chesnut Arab horse 14·3, very quiet in saddle and harness.

1 second hand strong palanquin office shigram.

1 dog-cart with grey Pony.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES IMPORTED BY MESSRS. WARREN TULLOCK AND CO. FROM AUSTRALIA.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Stables, 20 horses will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder on the above date. A rare chance to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Particulars of the horses will be given hereafter, and purchasers will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Arab and Persian Horses, at Sulleman bin Dawood's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the property of different dealers proceeding to their native country.

A lot of Arab and Persian horses, consisting of chargers galloways, racers, hacks, ponies, &c.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, the remaining surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Jemsedjee Nowrosjee and Co., Cabinet makers, changing residence, consisting of teakwood and blackwood substantial made dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture of the latest design, and best workmanship, magnificent cabinets and almyras, Library bookcases, real satsuma vases, marble-pillars, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

If not previously disposed of the following Horses, the property of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will be SOLD by AUCTION by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., at Oomar Jamal's Stable, Byculla, on FRIDAY, March 13th, at 3 p.m. :—

1.—Resaldar, b a g ; 16-3, 7 years.. } Wheeler in No. 1 Team.
2.—Rufus, b a g ; 16-2½, 7 years.... }
3.—Rob Boy, b a g ; 16-0, 10 years.. } Leaders in No. 1 Team.
4.—Rebecca, b a m : 16-0, 10 years.. }
5.—Raja, br a g ; 16-0, aged, Leader in No. II Team, and driven as a pair to No. 4.
6.—Halma, r a m ; 14-3, 6 years, magnificent jumper, very temperate and carries a lady.

The team has been constantly driven together, both with postilions and four-in-hand and all in hard working order.

Nos. 4 and 5 are good hacks.

The horses can be seen any morning at Government House, Malabar Point, and price and further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Ludha Ebraim & Co., Bellasis Road.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 4, 1891.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, JEWELLERY, &c.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & CO. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m. in their sale rooms in Apollo Street, sundry articles of furniture, consisting of glass cupboards, show cases, sofas, chairs, tables, counters, crockery plated and glassware, iron safe, mirrors, pictures, table and fancy ornaments, clock, table hanging lamps, sewing machines, jewellery consisting of diamond and ruby rings, pearl necklace, gold bangles, brooches, lockets, rings, watchguards, crosses, nose rings, gold watches, and a stock of silver bangles, necklaces, belts, lockets, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, March 4, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

CONSOLS were quoted in London yesterday at 96¼, and Indian Sterling Loan at 108¾ both, ex-dividend ; but there was apparently no further change in the market rates of discount ; though about £300,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. Bar Silver advanced ⅛d. per oz., say to 44⅜d. ; and Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in Fours and ⅜ in 4½ per cents. at £73⅝ and £76¾, respectively ; while in New York, the metal was up ¼ cent at 97⅞ with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88 dollars ; and it is stated that the United States Treasury purchased 105,000 ounces at 98·25 cents. The Indian Council placed two lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay yesterday, at 1s. 5⅛d., which shows an advance of 1-16d. at the rate obtained on Wednesday at the regular allotments, though it is the same as the few extra Bills fetched on the following day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 4¾d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 95½ ; and Exchange on London at fcs. 25·24½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last evening, and Surats and Arrivals quiet, the Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 Surats. 4½d. was still the price of spot Mid.-American, and the only change in East Indians was an advance of 1-16d. in "Fine" Broach ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 25-32d. for this month's deliveries, and 5d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 27,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cent. lower in New York yesterday, at 8 15-16 cents ; but June Futures were quoted at 8·84 cents, which was their last quotation for May. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 17,000 bales ; and the figures from the beginning of the season now give the following comparison with those of the previous two years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts ...	17,000	9,000	11,000
Two days' do. ...	40,000	20,000	24,000
Since 1st Sept. 1890...	5,812,000	5,359,000	4,921,000

There has been much less doing in our local Cotton Market to-day than was the case yesterday, and the feeling has been quiet, but prices are unchanged. The Mills have taken 1,000 bales, consisting of 200 Pachora, at Rs. 159 ; 200 Cambay Ginned, at Rs. 186½ ; 200 Bengals, at Rs 169½-76 ; and 100 bales each of Khangaum, at Rs. 172½ ; Julgaum, at Rs. 169 ; Dhulia, at Rs. 155 ; and Akote Ginned, at Rs. 174; while the only purchases for export reported are 100 bales of ready Bengals, at Rs. 172 ; and 500 Broach for this month's delivery, at Rs. 203 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent for export : but the tone of the market is steady, and prices are quite unaltered.

SEEDS have also been in limited request by shippers ; but previous rate are maintained for all descriptions, and the feeling, though, quiet is steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	23,135	bales.
Wheat	15,344	cwt.
Linseed	41,761	„
Rapeseed	8,599	„
Gingelly	29,521	„
Poppyseed	2,217	„
Groundnuts	24,649	„
Castorseed	2,148	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business has been done for Marseilles, for prompt shipment, at 24s. 6d. per ton ; and for Trieste and Venice, March shipment, at Rs. 16⅝ to Rs. 18¾ per ton.

EXCHANGE was firm at opening, at last evening's quotations, and Calcutta rates coming higher than ours, an advance of 1-16d. was established here ; but later telegrams reporting weakness in that market we closed with a quiet feeling, and with ready Credits probably saleable a shade below our quotations. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills were sold at 1s. 5⅜d. for ready, and 1s. 5 7-16d. for all March ; and Bank Demand having advanced from 1s. 5¼d. to 1s. 5 3-16d. for ready, and 1s. 5⅛d. forward, something was done at these rates. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 3-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5⅛d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 7-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·83⅛	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER, as usual after the monthly settlement, has been quiet, but the tendency in rates has been upward, and an advance of ⅛ per cent. for money, and 316 for Account has been attained. Business has been done at 103¼ and 103 5-16 for the April settlement ; but the feeling at closing was weak at 103¼ for cash, and 103 ¼ for the April account. 107 is now the nominal price of 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill and Press Scrip has attracted rather more attention to-day ; but the few changes which we make in our quotations favour buyers as often as sellers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	3 15-16.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 4¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	96⅛ ex-dividend
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅝
4½ per cent. „	76⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅛ ex-dividend
Bar Silver	44⅛

The sum of about £300,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Massilia arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 2.

The Hall Line s. s. Eden Hall left here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, MARCH 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kangra left here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 3.

Mail steamer Oceana from Aden arrived.
Mail steamer Victoria from Australia arrived.
Mail steamer Peshawar from China arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 2.

10 p.m.	78·3

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

6 a.m...	76·0
10 a.m...	80·5
2 p.m...	83·4
4 p.m...	83·2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams can now be accepted for Iquique in Chili, but must be in plain European language. Communication with other parts of Chili remains suspended.

Cable Trinidad Demerara repaired restoring communication with British Guiana.

Persian Gulf mails close at Karachi at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 5th inst.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian Frontier.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

DEATH.

PHEROZSHAW—March 3, Bomonjee Pherozshaw, Solicitor, died this evening of fever. The funeral takes place this (Wednesday) afternoon. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADDIS—February 22, at Bulandshahr, the wife of D F Addis, B C S, of a daughter.

BUCHANAN—February 23, at Madras, the wife of G A L Buchanan, Lieutenant, 7th Madras Infantry, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1891.

THE day before yesterday there assembled at Sydney a group of colonial statesmen and politicians whose gathering together may prove to be a momentous incident in the history of the Empire. The Federal Convention met in pursuance of a resolution passed in February of last year at a conference in Melbourne in which the leading statesmen of all the Australasian Colonies participated. In that resolution the opinion was expressed that the best interests and future prosperity of the Australian Colonies would be promoted by an early union under the Crown under one legislative and executive Government, on principles just to the several colonies. The present convention, in which, for reasons connected rather with distance from the Australian Continent than with political obstacles to federation, New Zealand takes no part, will determine upon the draft of a Federal Constitution, which will in due course be submitted to the various colonial legislatures for acceptance. The formation of a Federal Parliament and Executive will follow, and Federation will become an actual fact. The federal idea seems therefore to be in fair way of unexpectedly early realization. The impulse which has immediately brought the question so near to solution has been furnished by a sudden awakening to the consciousness that without federation the Colonies cannot effectively organize their own defence. When General Edwards, then commanding the forces in China, went to Australia in 1889 to report upon the defence of the Colonies, he pointed out to the Colonial Governments that so long as they were incapable of combination for mutual defence their position would be one of great danger—that in fact the defence of Australia was impossible without military federation. General Edwards had nothing to do with the political side of the question, though his report indirectly forced it upon the consideration of Colonial statesmen, as though he had specifically dealt with it. Defence was presented to them as a common undertaking and a common charge. There are functions connected with it which could not properly be discharged by Colonies acting independently of each other. Military education, for example, could only be undertaken with advantage on the larger scale commensurate with the needs of a federal militia. The provision of military stores and equipment, the establishment of an arsenal, would be undertaken under many disadvantages if each Colony—Western Australia, for example, with a population at present under fifty thousand—undertook the task. The organization of the forces would also be wasteful and inconvenient if there is to be no overlapping of Colonial frontiers in the formation of brigades; the defence would be paralysed if the force stationed in New South Wales for example, were not free for service in Victoria on the one side or in South Australia on the other. These, and numerous other considerations connected with Colonial defence, forced themselves with unwonted urgency upon the notice of Australian statesmen in 1889, and it was by a natural sequence of reasoning that having been persuaded of the need of a federal organization of the Colonial forces, they became convinced of the necessity of forming a Federal Executive to control them.

The most prevailing argument on the side of Australian Federation is therefore of a very practical kind. A recent writer in the *Times*, who curiously enough almost ignores this part of the question, points out that there is no exterior compelling force, such as danger of invasion by a powerful neighbour, to drive the Colonies together. The exterior compelling force, however, though potential instead of actual, is as real as that which in the past has driven States into defensive union, and is in daily operation amongst nations who are vigilant in maintaining their defences. The question of chief interest now that the convention is sitting is whether the desire to federate in order to consolidate the defences of the Australian Colonies is powerful enough to overcome the obstacles to federation which undoubtedly exist. First among these are obstacles connected with the tariffs of the various Colonies. New South Wales, which is still, in spite of threats of backsliding, the only free trade colony in Australia, is taking the lead in the convention, but a good many free traders in the Colony are reluctant to join in an enterprise which, they think, will fall too much under Protectionist control. The ultra-Protectionists in the other Colonies, on the other hand, are suspicious of a movement in which so robust a free trader as Sir Henry Parkes is taking the lead, and are reluctant to consent to a scheme which, whatever its other merits might be, would necessitate a breaking down of the fiscal barriers that at present divide each Colony from its neighbours. For a common tariff is a *sine qua non* of federation. Internal duties may be left to each Colony, as in America they are left to each State ; but the customs tariff would have to be determined by the Federal Parliament, and it is a question of the deepest interest whether the representatives of the various Colonies will be able to agree upon a basis of action in this matter, which is really the crux of the federation problem. It has for some time been believed that a solution will be found in a compromise, the Protectionist Colonies conceding inter-colonial free trade on condition that the Federal tariff shall give effective Protection against the rest of the world. The whole question, however, is necessarily involved in uncertainty. The Convention might agree to the principles upon which the Federal tariff shall be based, without thereby committing the Federal Parliament to any line of action whatever, for it would be impossible to place constitutional restraints upon the fiscal powers of that body. The customs tariff would necessarily be left in their hands, and as necessarily they would have full power to arrange it according to their will.

The inevitable conflict between the Federal and the Provincial principle, which once supplied the distinguishing marks of the two great parties in the United States, may be expected to manifest itself at a very early stage in the proceedings. At the very commencement it will be necessary to agree upon the principle upon which power shall be divided between the Federal and the Colonial Legislatures. Shall the American principle be followed? That is to say, shall the subjects with which the Federal Legislature and the Federal Government are to deal be specified, the others being left to the State Legislatures? Or shall the Canadian principle, which prescribes what subjects the Provincial Parliaments are to have in their charge, and leaves all the others to the Federal Parliament? When the Convention has answered this question, there will still remain the important task of the division of powers and functions between the Federal Government and Parliament and those subordinate to it. This task will be approached in a different way according as the delegates are imbued with "Federal" or "Colonial" views. All parties, we suppose, will be agreed upon the necessity of placing military and naval defence under the control of the central authority. Customs and tariff questions will as naturally fall into the same group. So too will commercial law, the laws of bankruptcy and divorce, and all others concerning which it is of practical importance that there shall be uniformity of action in different territories under the same political system. Railway management, too, must certainly be treated as a matter of federal concern. The Australians have already felt the disadvantage of having their railway system laid down on five different gauges, and there will be strong reason for placing the railways under the control of the Federal Executive. But they are all the property of the various Colonies, and it may not be easy to arrange the terms of transfer from the Colonial Governments to the Federal authority. What, on the other hand, should be left to the Colonial Governments? We may take it for granted that good cause will have to be shown for every proposal to derogate from their powers. They are in possession, and the presumptions of possession will go upon their side. They have each built up a fabric of administration and of rights in their own way, impressing their own local character upon them too plainly to allow them, with a light heart, to subject themselves to a new controlling power. Suppose that the Federalists—for the word is sure to find a place in the political terminology of Australia—were to follow the example of the founders of the American constitution, and to insist that all legislation in disturbance of contract should be reserved to the Federal Legislature? A strong reason might be alleged for such a reservation in the obvious advantage of having uniformity of treatment of such matters. But we observe that all questions of property and civil rights are proposed to be treated as of provincial concern. They have at least one excellent constitutional lawyer in Australia in the person of Chief Justice Higginbottom, and it will be interesting to learn his views upon a proposal which threatens diversity in the interpretation of rights where uniformity is of the first importance. It is evident, however, that excessive claims on behalf of the Federal Power would place the whole scheme in jeopardy, and we should expect that the principle on which the Convention now sitting in Sydney will act will be to leave the Colonial Governments in undisturbed possession of every power that they at present possess, investing the Federal Executive and the Federal Parliament only with the functions and powers which cannot be duly exercised by the provincial authority. Whatever the course of its deliberations may be the Convention promises to have momentous consequences, and it is satisfactory to know, despite the energy of Imperial Federationists in London in devising paper constitutions for the Colonies and the Empire, that this particular enterprise has been begotten of the Australians themselves, and not in London Committee rooms.

OUR information regarding East Africa has been extended within the past few days by the reports of the two expeditions just returned from the interior. One of these was Captain Lugard's, which started from Mombassa for Machako's about a year ago, and the other that of Mr. Ernest Gedge, who it will be remembered was despatched in search of Mr. Stanley when he was erroneously believed to be in extremities at Ururi, a district to the East of the Victoria Nyanza. The object with which Captain Lugard's expedition set out was to discover the best route in the direction of the Victoria Nyanza for road and railway making, to establish at intervals fortified stations which would serve as trade centres and as means of keeping the Masai in check, to report on the character of the country, its natural resources, and its suitability for settlement, and to establish and confirm the friendly relations between the Company and the natives. Not only has he succeeded in his mission, but he has made various further discoveries which are likely to prove of value to the British East African Company. The route travelled has been carefully mapped, and annotated, and minute information is given as to the economical capabilities of the country traversed. There are, as was known, desert stretches, but there are also frequent glades and plains, valleys, and undulating hills with rich soil and excellent grass, in every way suitable for settling cultivators from Persia or India. There is between Mombassa and the point to which he journeyed, a stretch of rich black cotton soil and room for thousands of small cultivations along the Subaki basin. Beyond this Captain Lugard reports beds of rich iron ore, plumbago, and copper sulphate. The iron is apparently of such good quality that the natives preferred it to the iron wire which the travellers offered to them in trade. Crystalline quartz reefs of such dimensions have been discovered that the possibility of a gold rush is feared. Captain Lugard couches his report in moderate terms, but it is believed he has opened the way to a territory which will result in substantial profits to the Company. While the record of Captain Lugard's expedition seems to have been interesting solely from the commercial value of his discovery, the narrative of Mr. Gedge's experiences forms a not unworthy addition to the recent literature of the Company's territory. Messengers from Uganda met the expedition and conducted it to Mwanga's capital, of which Mr. Gedge has much to tell. A vast transformation has come over the territory. The magnificent country whose praises Mr. Stanley sung is now, he says, a desert. "Rank vegetation covers the once fertile fields and groves. Dead bodies are lying about everywhere. All industry seems at a standstill. The people are mostly in a state of semi-starvation, while the despicable King Mwanga has thousands of cattle feeding on the border of the country. Christian missions have been so far successful that Catholics and Protestants are at daggers drawn. Mwanga himself professes to be a Catholic convert, but his Christianity is not even skin deep, and it is only fear that prevents him lapsing back into his native savagery and cruelty. The Mahomedans are collected on the borders of the country watching their opportunity to rush in and take possession." While the Protestants expressed themselves eager to conclude a treaty, the Catholics opposed it ; Mwanga is described as a plaything in the hands of the latter, and all this is said to be the result of the protracted struggle which followed Mtesa's death. Food supplies for Mr. Gedge's followers were refused, the Christian population being more inhospitable than the barbarian, and a somewhat precipitate retreat to the south shore of the lake was effected. Mr. Gedge advises the abandonment of Uganda for the present, urging that Usago affords better facilities for the establishment of the head-quarters. The achievements of the two expeditions have been highly gratifying to the Company, and it is believed by those acquainted with the country that the utilisation of the information afforded will prove of great financial support to them.

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY has scored a not unimportant success with his motion in the House of Commons on the subject of the coaling stations. His experience as a Colonial Governor lent weight to his remonstrances against the present War Office control over the armament of coaling stations and colonial ports. At Sierra Leone, though a good deal has happened since he was Governor there, the armament of the place is still incomplete, notwithstanding the high strategic value that is placed upon that position as a half-way house between Gibraltar and the Cape. So, too, with Hongkong. There the defences have been strengthened, but the garrison is weak. Our Bombay experience is in the same direction, and but for the Duke of Connaught's stirring protest against the War Office's neglect of the armaments of the port just before he left India we might have looked for a continuance of the same policy. Properly speaking the defence of the coaling stations is a matter that comes more naturally within the cognizance and control of the Admiralty than of the other Department. The Admiralty Intelligence Department is fully informed as to the necessities of the coaling stations, and the primary responsibility for their safety rests upon them, as the authority charged with keeping open our lines of communication by sea. This at all events is the

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Treasury has abandoned the prosecution against Sadler in the Whitechapel murder case.

GIBRALTAR APPOINTMENTS.

Major Stevens of the Royal Artillery has been appointed Military Secretary and Lieutenant Nicholson of the Yorkshire Regiment has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Gibraltar.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

OTTAWA, MARCH 2.

Sir Richard Cartwright, leader of the Liberal Party, has made a speech in which he rebutted the charges of treason brought against him by Sir John Macdonald, and explained his visit to Washington.

A NEW REGIMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

In the House of Commons last night the Hon. E. Stanhope, Secretary for War, in reply to a question, said he would consider the scheme to establish a Regiment composed of gentlemen who have failed to pass the examination for Commissions in the Army.

OUR COALING STATIONS.

In the debate on the Navy Estimates Sir John Pope Hennessy brought forward a motion to place our ports and coaling stations under Naval instead of Military control, and urged that the experiment be tried in the Indian and Chinese Seas.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, admitted the dangers attending the present system, and promised to earnestly consider the matter. Meanwhile he would try the experiment with a small coaling station in the South Pacific.

PORTUGAL AND ENGLAND.

It is expected that Portugal will refuse to sign any agreement which would be acceptable to England.

THE AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION SCHEME.

SYDNEY, MARCH 2.

A meeting of Delegates from the seven Australasian Colonies has taken place here to draft a scheme for an Australasian Federation.

THE CARD SCANDAL.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

In the action for slander brought by Sir William Gordon-Cumming against Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Mr. Stanley Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lycett Green, and Mr. Berkeley Levett on the ground that they imputed to him dishonest conduct while playing at cards, the prosecutor claims five thousand pounds damages from each of the five defendants.

ANOTHER BIG FIRM IN DIFFICULTIES.

The *Standard* states that a leading London firm, which has become entangled in the Argentine Credit, requires one million sterling to meet the claims upon it, and that two Trust Companies have undertaken to support the firm, which there is some talk of converting into a Limited Company, with a capital of four million sterling.

The *Times* says there is no cause for alarm, and that the difficulty is only a temporary one since the firm in question is receiving effective assistance.

THE TRANS-CASPIAN RAILWAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 3.

General Annenkoff is urging the Russian Government to extend the Trans-Caspian Railway to Saraks.

THE ALLAHABAD VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 2.

The annual inspection of the Allahabad Volunteers, Light Horse, Railway Volunteers, Reserve and Cadet Corps by Brigadier-General Kinlock took place on Saturday; the various evolutions and march-past meeting with his entire approbation.

The Lieutenant-Governor, who presented the prizes, gave a long speech, highly commending them. At the conclusion three cheers for his Honour were heartily given.

THE KHOJAK TUNNEL.

By the middle of July the Khojak Tunnel is now expected to be completed.

THE POONA COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 3.

Major-General Solly-Flood, commanding Poona Division, goes on privilege leave from to-day, accompanied by his family and Captain Hanwell, Aide-de-Camp. He proceeds this evening to Northern India, where he will visit Delhi and Agra, and will return here on the 17th instant, and gives over the command on the 19th. The temporary Command of the District devolves upon Colonel Willoughby, of the 3rd Cavalry, he being the next senior officer in absence of Colonel Rawlins who is on a tour of inspection.

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Hogg, who has just returned from Europe, takes over charge of the Quartermaster-Generalship of the Bombay Army to-morrow from General Adam.

Colonel Lloyd goes on leave from the 17th inst., preparatory to giving up the Deputy Quartermaster-Generalship, and will hand over charge of that office on the same day to Colonel Carrington.

THE WORCESTER COMMAND.

As to the command of the 1st Battalion Worcester Regiment, which now becomes vacant, opinion is that Major Edgerow's claims as being senior to Major Spratt are not likely to be overlooked, and that the latter officer will succeed to the Command of the 2nd Battalion in 1893.

THE BOMBAY ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Army Head-Quarters of the Bombay Army will move to Mahableshwar about the 8th instant.

CONVERSION OF REGIMENTS.

The exact date as to when the conversion of the 24th and 26th Regiments into Beluch Regiments will take place is not yet known, but it is believed that 1st May is the probable date.

DEATH OF A SOLICITOR.

Mr. Bomanjee Ferozshah, M.A., M.L., High Court Solicitor, died rather suddenly this evening at his residence, in Bund Gardens Road, probably from heart disease.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 3.

A meeting of about seven hundred persons including many spectators against the Age Bill, was held to day. No president was found here, and one was imported from Nariad. No signatures could be obtained on the spot as the memorial and blank sheets were looted. Mr. Malabari was badly abused. The people in favour of the Bill on being asked not to sign the memorial said they would sign both the memorials as Government would do what is right.

TABLE TALK.

[BY MR. WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, FEB. 13.

We are now in Lent. Shrove Tuesday, like the other ancient festivals of the year, has lost all its old customs, good and bad. Lent crocking is no more, even in Dorsetshire; I doubt if the reader knows what it is; the men no longer kick a football through the streets; nor do they thrash the fat hen; nor do they throw cudgels at fowls tied to stakes; nor do they keep the day holy by the innocent amusement of cock-fighting; nor do they eat black puddings; nor do they give the 'prentices a holiday. Pancakes alone remain—a pleasing variety of pudding. And Lent survives, and I believe that there are a few who, not being Roman Catholics, still practise some kind of abstinence from their regular food. I can wish my worst enemy nothing more miserable than a prolonged fast, and nothing, I am persuaded, likely to prove more mischievous to him. When everybody who could afford it ate enormous quantities of meat without vegetables, fasting once a week, and even for six weeks on end, may have been beneficial. But times have altered. We no longer need a time of fasting. As for the spiritual effects of fasting I say nothing.

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At the Reformation the first thing thrown over was the fast of Lent. To eat meat in Lent was in France and Germany to proclaim yourself a Lutheran. Clement Marot, the French poet, had to fly from Paris on the mere charge of eating meat in Lent. They would have burned him had they caught him. Here we made the compromise dear to our reformers. Henry VIII. allowed "white meats," that is, veal and pork, to be used. James I. and Charles I. returned to the old regulations and strictly prohibited the use of meat of any kind. But one does not find that they were obeyed, and by this time the observance of Lent in abstinence from food is, for our working classes, absolutely dead and forgotten. Fasting for the rich man, who can afford to live upon salmon, cod, mullet, turbot, and so forth, with rich sauces and delicate wines, may be endured in patience, but when it means, as it used to mean to the working classes, dry herrings or salt cod, stale and hard, for six long weeks on end, fasting must be something very real and extremely disagreeable.

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Among other good old Lenten customs the use and practice of the King's Cock Crower has fallen into disuse. This officer was enjoined all through Lent to crow the hour of the night instead of calling it within the precincts of the Palace. On Ash Wednesday he was privileged to enter the apartment where the King sat down to supper, and crowed the time in presence of his Majesty. This custom actually continued until the present century. Even as late as the year 1322 among the Royal Household was an officer called the "Cock and Cryer." One does not suppose, however, that Queen Victoria has ever had a Crower in her service. The idea, of course, was to touch the royal conscience as the conscience of Peter was awakened by the crow of the cock.

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All the world has been talking about Dr. Koch. Does all the world know what he has been doing, or trying to do? He kills bacilli, says all the world. Just so. Now this is how a learned physician put it to me—I hope I quote him correctly. And since part of his information was new to me, it may be new to some of my readers. Those who know all about it may pass on to the next note.

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Germs, which are little living things, will under favourable circumstances develop in the human body. In a strong man they will not develop so readily as in a weak man. Women are less subject to their attack than men. Heredity, occupation, habit, and all the various accidents of life furnish reasons for a tendency towards, or a protection from, the ravages of germs. Certain individuals are thus protected. Then the question arises:—"How to find artificial protection for all alike?" Professor Koch thinks he has found a way. Two ways are already known and practised. The first is to lessen the chances of accidental infection, the anti-septic method of Lister being the highest development of this. The second is to obtain some modification of the body so that the germs can no longer readily grow there—to make it stony ground for them—this is what vaccination does. Professor Koch tries a third way. He injects into the blood something which shall destroy the organism or its immediate effects after it has taken up its root there.

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If the Professor has succeeded—which we must all devoutly hope—he has opened up for posterity a most magnificent future of health and vigour. The brain reels at the contemplation of such a future. Fancy a world with no disease? Try to picture the entire abolition of consumption, asthma, gout, fevers, rheumatism, cancer, and all the other ills that vex and torture us! Think of living to the age of a hundred or a hundred and fifty—why should we stop there?—in strength and lustihood! I once tried to depict a world where there was no Death. It was a doleful, dismal world. All joy and love and hope and work had died out—they went away with Death. But a world whence disease is banished and men die only of old age—there is a Golden Age for you! What shall be done for Professor Koch, that benefactor to all humanity, if he succeeds?

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In this country he would receive much more respect and honour from the scientific men than he gets in Germany, with much less jealousy. Of official honour he would get none. In course of time, most probably when he had one foot in the grave, the Queen would be advised to offer him a knighthood with a few other benefactors of his kind, including the Lord Mayor, the Sheriff, and perhaps the Warden of a City Company. The Peerages, of course, must be kept for the really illustrious men—such as the brewers.

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I do not suppose that people generally are very much interested in the Copyright Bill which has been introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Monkswell. Literary property is a thing which very few understand. Yet it is an immense property, and is growing greater every year. Now there was a Royal Commission on the subject, which reported in 1878 on the condition of the law. The report said, "The law is wholly destitute of any sort of arrangement, it is incomplete, often obscure, and even when it is intelligible after long study, it is in many parts so ill expressed that no one who does not give such study to it can be expected to understand it." The present Bill is the work of the Copyright Committee of the Society of Authors. The Committee is entirely composed of lawyers, its chairman being Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart. Considering that literary and artistic produce comes from all parts of the country and from all classes, and that the Bill has in it nothing that affects either party, I hope it will meet with an easy and unobstructed passage through both Houses.

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The papers announce the death of Mr. John Hampden, who believed that the earth was flat. I have met this enthusiast on more than one occasion at dinner, and have sat next to him and conversed with him. I always found him a most amiable person of pleasing manners. He has also corresponded with me, and has sent me the pamphlet containing his views. His map of the world was a beautiful thing to look at; the land and water were spread out over a flat surface with a barrier of ice all round. He did not like being asked what was on the other side of the ice. The story of his experiment on the Bedford Level is very well known. Nothing, of course, would convince him that he was wrong. He has gone, and we are the poorer by one harmless enthusiast.

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If ever I do write reminiscences there shall be a chapter on Cranks. I have, in fact, known many more than fall to the lot of the average man. It has been a great privilege, and if one may make the confession, a great help to me. Thus, there was my old friend who discovered the primitive alphabet, with which he could read all ancient inscriptions. Who can forget thee, Daniel, with thy bright eyes, thy sorrow over the coldness of the world, and thy undying trust in the primitive alphabet? A gentle soul and a forgiving. Once, and only once, he stooped to revenge. It was at the British Museum, where they wouldn't even look at him and his alphabet. Very well: he had his revenge. For by the help of his alphabet he discovered the two tables of stone with the Ten Commandments. Yes; nothing short of that, with the two holes in the corners where Moses put his thumbs through in order to carry them down the mountain. Daniel found these stones, and he would never tell the Museum people anything about them. So that, to this day, because Daniel died ten years ago, the unfortunate Museum officials do not know what a treasure they have got.

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Then there was the Persian. Perhaps he still lives, though when I saw him last, ten years ago, he was already advanced in years. He was a handsome man, soft of speech, and mild of eye, with a grey beard. He was reported to be a very learned Persian, but as our education in that language was neglected, one had to take him a good deal on trust. If I were to travel in Persia, I should very likely pretend to be a very learned person. Now this sage had one fixed idea. He thought he was the Prophet Mohammed, come back to life. He did not tell anyone the fact—the outer world was not worthy to hear it; but when he happened upon a man who could talk Persian he would turn the conversation upon the Koran, and if the meaning of a text was disputed, he would say with calm conviction, "I know, because I remember when I wrote it. I am Mohammed."

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I have, in fact, a whole gallery of Cranks, and if you please, I will give you some more of them from time to time. The chapter of Cranks is to be continued.

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So great is my respect for that inestimable annual, Whitaker's Almanack, that I hardly venture to suggest any part of it which might be considered wanting attention or improvement. But—it is really a trifle—one blushes to mention it—would it not be possible, when time permits, to revise the principal events and remarkable days? For instance, under the head of February, I find the following births recorded:—Sir Coutts Lindsay, Marquis of Salisbury, Dwight L. Moody, Henry Irving, Dean Liddell, Sir Charles Warren, Sir Evelyn Wood, Canon Gregory, Archbishop of York, Lord Randolph Churchill, Duchess of Albany, Copernicus, Duchess of Fife, George Washington, Lord Methuen, Lord Petre, Longfellow, Sir R. Rawlinson. There are certainly some of these people whose birthdays we do not yearn to know. What have Sir Coutts Lindsay, Dwight L. Moody, Lord Methuen, and Lord Petre done that we should want to know their ages of their birthdays? Then as for deaths. It is very well to record the death of Cruikshank and of Martin Luther, but does any living soul care to know when Mrs. Radcliffe died or when Wallenstein was assassinated? The important things recorded are the transfer of telegraphs to the Government, 1870; the Cato Street Conspiracy, 1824; and the Treaty of Versailles, 1871.

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Let us see what might be the birth record of February. The following great men were born in February:—Lord Chief Justice Coke, John Philip Kemble, actor, Queen Anne, Charles Dickens, Queen Mary, Samuel Butler, Congreve, Dean Milman, Queen Mary, Cotton Mather, Talleyrand, Galileo, Melanchthon, Coligny, Charles Lamb, Casaubon, Lord Rodney, Copernicus, Voltaire, Garrick, Washington, Samuel Pepys, Handel, Lord Clive, Arago, Victor Hugo, Longfellow, Montaigne. I think that is rather a better list than Whitaker's. As for those who have died in the month of February Filldyke, we will consider them another time.

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Some one, writing to the *Times*, suggests as a change after the conferences of Head-masters, and the talk about what should be taught, a Conference of Parents. Yes, brother parents, let us meet. Let us confer. Let us draw up a whole string of grievances and discuss them, and try to get them remedied somehow. For instance, why should boys waste more than a whole quarter of the year in idleness? It is not good for them; it is, on the hand, very bad for them. They get now seven weeks in the summer, five weeks at Christmas, and a fortnight or three weeks at Easter. The thing, if you think of it, is most monstrous. The waste of valuable time is most frightful. Why should masters take such holidays as are allowed to no other profession? The seven weeks of summer we may concede, but let us cut down the Christmas holidays to three weeks, and the Easter to one week.

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Then, again, why should we pay in advance? We don't pay rent in advance, nor do we pay our solicitor in advance, or our doctor. Why our boys' teachers? As for what they learn, I pass that over, because nothing is more certain than that some boys never will learn anything, and the modern system does certainly seem to turn out good scholars when nature has provided the aptitude. But think of the things which might be taught at school—music, riding, shooting, carpentering, wood-carving, surveying—all kinds of useful and valuable arts and accomplishments. Let us have this Conference, parents.

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Rider Haggard has been interviewed in New York. That was to be expected, and no doubt he did expect it. An American paper gives some of the questions which were put to him. The crowning question was this, "Do you make your stories before you write them, or do you write them before you make them?" Which is much as if you were to ask the cook whether she boiled her puddings before she made them, or whether she made them first and boiled them afterwards. The trouble, however, did not last above half-an-hour. The novelist is going to Mexico with the hope of finding materials for a new story. He is sure to find them. The Aztics have as yet done nothing for romance, and now that they are in the hands of a man with such an immense and splendid imagination we shall see things. I look for something as good as "King Solomon's Mines." Not as good as "She." That will never happen. "She" is incomparable.

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It has always been to me most wonderful to read the rancorous attacks made upon this man of the mighty and splendid imagination. One would have thought him above the envy of those over whom he has risen. There has been a persistent and a long-continued attempt to diminish and understate his great qualities, to ignore the meaning and the cause of his vast popularity, and to exaggerate his weak points. My friends, don't believe his detractors. Rider Haggard is great. And when you read, or if you have read of the "World's Desire"—the work of himself and Mr. Andrew Lang, two men known over the whole world where English is spoken—that this book is dull—don't believe it.

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I recommend everybody to read Mr. Arthur Paterson's account of the breaking in of a Mexican Broncho. It is in the February number of Macmillan. A more spirited paper was never written. Exaggeration? Well, perhaps, but as the lady said when she painted her cheeks, I like a good high colouring. I have heard it said that all novelists exaggerate. Mr. Paterson is admirable on wild western life, which he knows through and through. I wish he would do another story upon it like his first story, "I'll tell thee, Dick, where I have been."

ANOTHER FRAUD IN THE MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

ANOTHER case of fraud has just been discovered in the Assessment Department, although happily in this instance the alleged embezzlement did not proceed far ere the defaulter was discovered. The man who is charged with the fraud is one Manockji Adarji, a clerk in E ward. A few days ago, it is alleged, he got two bills to present for payment, one for Rs. 1-12-0, and another for a few annas over Rs. 171. Manockji brought back to his office what purported to be the receipt for the large amount, from which it appeared the money had not been paid to him. It was discovered, however, on examination that the bill had been tampered with, that it was, in fact, the receipt for Rs. 1-12, and that he had added the figures 17, making it read Rs. 171. After the recent frauds it was deemed advisable to make an inquiry, and an examination of the books, from which it transpired that about Rs. 500 was missing in bills which had been paid. Meanwhile Manockji appears to have learned of what he was suspected, for when searched for it was found he had disappeared. A warrant has been issued for his apprehension; but he has not yet been arrested.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

A POINT to Point Race will be held on the 7th instant.

Gentlemen who intend entering for the above race are reminded that entries close to-day.

THE DEFENCE OF BOMBAY.

A LANDING EFFECTED.

As it was expected the enemy, comprising the steam tug Elephanta, the launches Defence and Flirt, would concentrate their attack upon the Worlee Fort and endeavour to effect a landing in the Bandra-Mahim Creek early yesterday morning, detachments of the Marine Battalion and the 4th Bombay Rifles, under the command of Major Forjett, were posted along the Sands, and were kept in readiness to repel any attempt of the invaders to come ashore. The morning was foggy, and consequently favoured the movements of the hostile fleet, which steamed between the Worlee Fort, held by thirty men of the Yorkshire Light Infantry with two machine guns, and the opposite promontory of Bandora, at about a quarter past six before they were noticed by the defenders. The Elephanta, representing the enemy's man-of-war, dropped anchor within a stone's throw of Bandora Point, while the smaller launches, the Defence and Flirt, representing two torpedo boats with two boats manned with about fifty Marines of H. M. S. Conquest, stealthily approached to within two hundred yards of the Mahim Sands before a shot was fired at them from either side. A detachment of the Marine Battalion, under Major Forjett, who were posted under the walls of the Mahim Fort and along the Lady Jamsetji Causeway, first detected the enemy's approach and poured volley after volley into them. The invaders quickly replied from their boats, but seeing that any attempt at running ashore would be futile from the continual rattle of musketry that was directed upon them, the two boats and a steam launch gradually withdrew to the centre of the bay, and made for the shore in the direction of the Mahim Dye Works. Major Forjett immediately perceived their intentions, and sent a Company of the 4th Bombay Rifles to cut off their approach. The invaders pulled with might and main, and got through the water at a rapid rate. When within three hundred yards from the shore their boats grounded, and the men with a heavy will immediately got out of them, rifles in hand, and doubled for the coast, although exposed to the fire of the infantry. They retaliated and opened fire at those ensconced behind the rocks whilst wading through the sea. They reached the shore at about seven o'clock and forming up under cover of the palm woods took a circuitous route, and made their way towards the Mahim Station with the evident intention of coming upon the defenders unawares. But they were met by the men of the 4th Rifles in the bazar, and firing was exchanged on both sides. One party of about twelve pursued Major Forjett and four riflemen round the corner of the Mahim Chapel, and fired into them as they were hurrying towards Mahim railway station to stave off danger that was threatening from that quarter in the unexpected appearance of a new enemy. After the invaders effected their landing the Bombay Light Horse, who no doubt could have offered some assistance in repelling the enemy, were observed coming along the shore. On being apprised of the enemy's position one of the troopers was immediately despatched to the Mahaluxmi Battery to announce the landing. The smaller of the two launches was noticed making for the open sea to convey the intelligence of the landing secured by the men in the boats to the Elephanta. As she steamed out the riflemen of the Marine Battalion posted in the mangroves under Bandora Hill and located on the rocks beneath, opened a brisk fire upon her. The guns on Worlee Fort and the riflemen on Bandra Point took up the firing and poured a steady fire into her as she passed out. Under such heavy firing it was plainly visible that this boat would have been completely crippled if it had been an engagement in actual warfare. Meanwhile a train which left Grant Road at six o'clock in the morning, consisting of half a dozen open luggage vans and a first-class carriage, arrived a little to the north of the Mahim Railway Station, conveying a hundred men of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, and one Nordenfeldt machine gun, under the command of Colonel Bisset, and Captain Harrison, the Adjutant of the Corps. In the first class compartment were his Excellency Lord Harris, Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier-General Budgen, Commanding Bombay District, General Gatacre, Major Spratt, Captain Forbes, A.-D.-C. to Lord Harris, Captain L. L. Steele, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant General, Major Luard, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, and a number of other military officers, who entered the train at Grant Road and alighted at Mahim, when the train pulled up and they watched the firing between the hostile parties. In this train it was noticed that the Volunteers were ensconced behind tiers of sand-bags, to protect them from the enemy's bullets, while the engine was covered with black canvas, in imitation of armour plaiting. Whilst the Commander-in-Chief and party were observing the tactics of the troop at Mahim the train slowly steamed along the line towards the Bandra Railway Bridge, and pulled up at the back of the Bandora slaughter-houses, where a line of fire belched forth from their rifles on about half a dozen riflemen of the Marine Battalion who happened to be lying in some quarry-holes between the railway lines and the Jamsetjee Mahim Causeway. Considering that the enemy must have had a warm time of it, the trucks were taken into the Bandora Station and after changing lines returned and recommenced firing on the same handful of the plucky native troops who jumped out from their entrenchments, and coming down to a kneeling position fired as rapidly as they could at the helmets behind the sand bags in the train. In the meantime a company of the Marine Battalion came down to their comrades' assistance, and took cover behind the wall of the Causeway, from where they kept up some brisk shooting as the train slowly retreated again to Mahim. His Excellency Lord Harris and Sir George Greaves and party were picked up at Mahim and the train returned to Grant Road, where they and the Volunteers were dismissed. Operations had now ceased. The Marines rallied at the southern end of the Causeway, and returned to their boats after their apparently successful efforts in making the shore despite the resistance which they experienced whilst scampering through the water. One of the launches remained fast in the sand, as the tide was out and did not float again till the return of the tide. The Elephanta and the smaller tug with their Marines on board gradually steamed away southward after the operations of the morning's engagements had ceased. Tents were struck by the infantry on shore, and by nine o'clock the troops had dispersed to return to Bombay and the rattle of musketry had died away. The only vulnerable points on which a stronger muster of defenders should have been located were the Bandora Railway Bridge and the Bandora Point lying right opposite Worlee Fort. Heavier ordnance should have been posted on the Bandra promontory as on the opposite stronghold. It does appear that the enemy's fleet got into the creek favoured by a heavy fog before they attracted the attention of the forces on shore. However when their whereabouts were discovered the firing became so brisk that they would have suffered heavily in actual warfare under such a hail of bullets directed upon them.

On Monday evening, writes a correspondent, a fresh detachment of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery fell in at the Sir Richard Temple Statue and proceeded by the 6 o'clock train from Church Gate Station to Grant Road, and marched up to the Fort. The other members of the Volunteer Artillery, who had turned out on the receipt of summons, and who had borne the first part of the attack, were marched to Scandal Point, just outside for the Mahalaxmi Fort, and were drawn up to wait the second detachment. This soon appeared, under the command of Major Roughton, and the two detachments having been massed, were marched into the Fort. The detachments manned the 12-5" and two 10" guns were picked, the remainder, those who were not required for the big guns, forming the firing party. The hour for the expected night attack was looked for with great eagerness. The occupants of the Mahaluxmi Fort had not to wait long, for shortly after nine o'clock, the alarm was sounded, when in a very short time, the several gun detachments had taken up their posts on their respective guns, the firing party being placed in other parts of the Fort. The first to open fire was one of the 6 breech loading guns manned by the Royal Artillery, the other guns following up in quick succession. The firing party also kept up a brisk fusillade. The firing was kept on for a long time, and was discontinued when the opposing fleet were thought to have got well out of range of the guns of the defensive battery. Stores having been replaced the men were marched back to the barrack and dismissed. It was some considerable time before the camp was wrapped in sleep, as a further attack at any moment was expected. The reveille sounded about 5 o'clock next morning, when in a very short time all were in readiness to oppose the expected early morning attack. The fall-in" was sounded, and the same gun detachments were ordered to fall out and were marched to their guns, and prepared for action. About an hour afterwards information was received that the enemy had effected a landing down at the Mahim Foreshore. The Artillery were ordered to put on their side-arms and be in readiness for an attack from land by the enemy. The glasses were fixed on different parts of the Mahim Foreshore, and the enemy were kept under observation until word was received from head-quarters that the defence was over. Major Roughton then ordered the Volunteer Artillery to "fall in" and they were marched to the Grant Road Station. The muster of the Volunteer Artillery was a very good one indeed, there being about 60 men in all, who turned out in answer to duty.

On Monday night the guns at Colaba Point Battery and Oyster Rock, manned by the Royal Artillery, opened fire on an imaginary enemy. The Gloster Regiment, and the Yorkshire Light Infantry fell in on their parade grounds, and they were marched down the shore where they opened fire on the attaking boats of the supposed enemy. At eleven o'clock the order was given to cease fire and the Artillery withdrew leaving the Gloster Regiment in possession. The operations were gone through merely to test the efficiency of the arrangements at this point, no attack being actually made by the enemy.

The operations concluded yesterday morning.

A SUGGESTION CUM GRANO SALIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the various high authorities who have had to speak upon the matter of the salt convictions in Kanara, and the many-headed public represented by the Press, appear to be almost equally befogged, it may not be amiss to hint at a practical test, by the application of which all men, from the Secretary of State to the unfortunate female convicts, will be at once enabled to see their way through this extraordinarily mixed question. Though the Bombay Judges have reluctantly come to the conclusion that in the present form of the Act, its provisions may at any day and any hour be so applied as to secure the infliction of injustice: and that it is the duty of courts of justice to sanction and confirm this injustice, it is highly probable that if the subject of the investigation were changed, the minds of men would receive a sudden and liberal illumination—which is the object of the test I have to propose. I need not perhaps dwell on the well-known principle that the law cannot do injustice, nor point out that in obedience to it, the present judgments are in this dilemma, namely, that either they have sanctioned an injustice, and therefore are not lawful; or that they are lawful and have not (as the judges and the public have agreed to think) sanctioned an injustice. Such subtle speculations and arguments upon a problem, the subtlety of which has already gone beyond most men's powers of grasp, might seem pedantic, and would assuredly rather shut out than let in more light. But even the average mind is capable of understanding the truth enshrined in the somewhat homely maxim, "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." And here, to borrow from the immortal Bansby, the point lies in the application.

As we now know upon the best authority that drying wet salt (which has already paid its duty), and otherwise dealing with it solely by way of bringing it clean and edible upon our tables, is a manufacture and an offence punishable under the Act: and as we know that these women have been seized and hauled to Court for this very offence and thereafter punished: and further that the High Court though not without some qualms has laid it down that all this is right, and good law, though bad justice (a paradox which the honble judges may be able to explain—but I can't), since we have all this useful knowledge, we may easily put the pieces together and conclude that this offence is common and that examples of distinguished offenders might and ought to be made. There can be no question that a little extra vigilance in the police would lead to the detection of this kind of manufacture in hundreds of homes, whose fame was formerly unstained. Nor is it to be believed that the masters are wholly ignorant of the lawless practices of their servants. Passing over the Governor, whose time could not be well spared to illustrate the interesting point, let us fix upon the Abkari Commissioner, as an aider and abettor, certainly an accomplice after the fact, to this illicit manufacture of salt. And since an offence is an offence and a punishment a punishment, let us be Oreus and Rhadamanthus combined, and *give him the full penalty*. For there is no logical reason to be urged against the proposal. If this kind of manufacture is the offence intended by the law it ought to be punished substantially: if it is not the offence intended by the law it ought not to be punished at all. Yet I have no doubt that when the law came to operate in that drastic and intelligible manner on bodies of finer fibre, than those cheap old women; we should hear sufficient arguments and good rules of law besides to excuse the head and ornament of a noble department from being so hoist with his own petard. It is a pedling way of shirking a fine and difficult problem to have recourse to nominal punishments. The alternative, as just shown, is a reasonable average punishment or none. For in the first place the most important point is the principle: the world could not rest satisfied with the knowledge that every man was always breaking the law, but that the courts would generally deal with such offenders in a nominal, that is to say farcical manner. Suppose the judge one day has the gout, and forgets the maxims of clemency: the unfortunate Member of Council or box-walla who had gone cheerfully into Court to plead guilty, that in the full confidence that the sentence would be, as usual "1 pie, or 24 hours," might find himself subjected to shocking penalties, and the country might in vain deplore so much genius suddenly subtracted from her council boards! This is an extreme, a dreadful picture. But in estimating possibilities, it is only honest to give a front place to the most alarming. Again, when once the guilt is conceded, the proper degree of punishment has to be calculated upon all sorts of complex and bewildering data. If ignorant old women are justly sentenced to a fine of 8 annas; what sum in double compound proportion would the judge be obliged to work out in fixing the appropriate penalty for the same offence upon an Abkari Commissioner, a High Court Judge, or a Viceroy? Could the courts safely apply here the maxim that the greater the knowledge the greater is the guilt? And if so would the penalty have to be much increased after all? Once you reduce abstractions to concrete instances it is amazing how quickly you will reach the true solution of this problem.—Yours, &c.,

J. P.

IT is reported from Athens, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News*, that the Czar has despatched two esteemed Russian physicians to Greece to take in hand the treatment af the Grand Duke George. The young sailor Prince suffered with bronchitis some time ago, when he caught cold during the night watch. His feverish state lasted some time, and made him all the more unable to withstand a fresh illness. The report of his having fallen from the mast-head and injured himself is now denied, and it is stated that he was hurt while boxing with his cousin Prince George of Greece, who is a sailor like himself. This, the correspondent further says, is a remarkable fact for those who remember the beginning of the disease which twenty-five years ago caused the death of the then Czarewitch, the Grand Duke Nicholas. It was then reported that in the exuberance of health and strength he often boxed with his cousins, the Princes of Leuchtenberg, and that in a battle of this kind he was hurt in the backbone, receiving a contusion from which the illness sprang to which he was a prey little more than a year after.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE GLOSTER REGIMENT FROM BOMBAY.

No regiment that has occupied the Colaba Barracks has gained for itself a greater amount of respect or admiration than the officers and men of the Gloster, who leave Bombay to-day for Nusseerabad. They arrived in Bombay from Quetta on the 11th February, 1888, and ever since that time their presence in Bombay has been a source of pleasure and satisfaction to the inhabitants of the city. The men of the 61st Foot, in addition to being physically a splendid body of fellows are, almost without exception, well conducted men, a credit to the county they represent, and capable, if necessary, of sustaining the glorious reputation that the regiment holds for British pluck and valour displayed in almost every memorable battle within the last one hundred and fifty years. The 535 rank and file, and nine officers, at Colaba, will leave Sassoon Dock at Colaba by several troop-trains to night at six and seven o'clock (local time) by the G. I. P. Railway, and proceed direct to Nusseerabad, where they are expected to arrive at their new quarters during Sunday and Monday. The regiment first landed in India on the 8th September, 1880, and their service in India terminates in 1894, and it is, therefore, probable that this will be their last station. The detachments at Deesa and Ahmedabad brings the numerical strength of the regiment up to 982 rank and file. When they arrived in Bombay they relieved the East Yorkshire Regiment. The fine physique of the men, who are recruited from the agricultural districts of England, elicited many expressions of gratification, and later on, when the character of the Regiment was known they were welcomed wherever they went. At the commencement of their stay in Bombay the average height of the men was a little over five feet seven inches, but the drafts from home have not kept up that high standard. It has, however, been reduced very little, and at the present time the average is a trifle below five feet seven inches. The smartness and capability of officers and men has been tested as far as it is possible to do so in these piping times of peace at the manœuvres for the defence of Bombay, and they have displayed that smartness that has characterised their operations in serious warfare. On the occasions when Bombay has been favoured with the visits of members of the British Royal Family, the representatives of other nations, and of distinguished gentlemen, the regiment has supplied a guard-of-honour. Their fine appearance and military bearing on such occasions could not have been other than gratifying to British subjects and instructive to those of other nations. Not one of the least pleasurable features of the Glosters' stay in Bombay has been the performances of their band. As a military band, it was of course without rival in Bombay, and for its frequent performances at the Esplanade, Yacht Club, and elsewhere, the city owes its best thanks to the officers and the bandsmen. The removal of the officers from Bombay will leave a gap in society that will not be readily filled. It is impossible but to regret the loss of a set of gentlemen who are first good soldiers and afterwards keen sportsmen and welcome guests wherever they go. The regimental polo team, composed of Capt. Baxter, Capt. Capel-Cure, Capt. Lovett, and Capt. Tufnell, with the assistance of Lieut. C. J. Venables, took the second place in the Bombay tournament this year, and Capt. Capel-Cure carried off the Gujerat Cup last year. Capt. Leatham, Adjutant of the Bo, Volunteers, and Secretary of the Yacht Club, remains in Bombay, and Lieus. A. C. Lovett, Staff Officer of the Colaba Depot also remains. The Gloster Regiment is relieved by the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, the late 105th Madras Light Infantry, which comes from Quetta. Colonel Graeme is their Commander, but he is at present at home on leave, and Major Symons is in command. Lieutenants Halliday, Scott, Judge, Phillips, Buckle and two companies under the command of Captain Butler Creegh, and two ladies have arrived at Colaba Depot. The regiment, is 1010 strong, and 680 will be quartered in Bombay, including Sergeants and band. Whilst in Quetta the regiment took part in the Zhob Expedition, and distinguished themselves for smartness and endurance. They bring with them a polo team with a first-class reputation, and their Commanding Officer is an excellent sportsman.

CORPORATION INSPECTION OF THE TANSA WORKS.

AT the invitation of Mr. William Lovett, of Messrs. Walsh and Lovett, the contractors for the Tansa Water Works, about fifty members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay proceeded to Tansa yesterday morning to inspect the newly-constructed ducts. The Councillors met at the Victoria Terminus at 7 a.m., and were accommodated in special carriages attached to an ordinary passenger train, by which they proceeded to Callian. Some of the party left the train at Thana and went to Powgaum by trollies drawn on the tramway constructed alongside the iron pipes and over the iron bridge, erected in connection with the water-works. The other party alighted from the train at Callian, where tongas were waiting for them. A part of the journey was by boats in crossing the Creek; and the party arrived about 9-30 a.m. at Powgaum, where they were soon afterwards joined by the party from Thanna. The whole party then walked to the mountain side, up which the main syphon is laid, then along the completed duct until they came up to a large aqueduct. From this spot they returned to Powgaum, where tents, tastefully furnished and decorated, had been pitched for their accommodation. Here, under orders from Mr. Lovett, a substantial breakfast was provided for them by the refreshment room keeper, at the Victoria Terminus. A special tent had been pitched for the Hindu members, for whom everything was provided consistently with their religious scruples. After the breakfast was over, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, the president of the Corporation, proposed the toast of the health of the members of the firm of Messrs. Walsh and Lovett, wishing them success in their enterprise. He said the work they had undertaken was a gigantic one, and they must all have been pleased with the progress already made, which was certainly very creditable to the zeal and resources of the contractors. Mr. Lovett, in briefly responding to the toast, thanked the Councillors for the honour of their visit, and for their kind expressions and good wishes, remarking that the firm had felt much pleasure in inviting them to an inspection of the works, so that they might satisfy themselves personally regarding the progress already made. The whole party left in tongas for Callian, which was reached about 1-45 p.m. From Callian they returned to Bombay by special train, arriving at the Victoria Terminus by 3-45 p.m. The following councillors formed the party:—Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, president; Messrs. A. M. Dhurumsey, Amirudin Tyebjee, Dr. B. S. Shroff, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A PRIVATE telegram from Kurrachi reports, that his Excellency General Francisco Maria da Cunha, the new Governor-General of Goa, left that port yesterday morning by the Messageries Maritimes s. s. Labourdonnais, and may be expected to arrive here in course of to-morrow.

A ZANZIBAR telegram of February 8 says, it is reported that Tippoo Tib has been seriously ill at Unyanyembe, and that as he only left there for the coast on January 16 he cannot arrive for six weeks. Major von Wissmann is reported to be fighting with the natives at Masindi, near Kilimanjaro.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says :—Major von Wissmann will transfer the management of affairs in German East Africa to Baron von Soden on April 1, and will then return to Europe with his aide-de-camp, Dr. Bumiller, and several other officers, who also retire from the Protective Force, as they are not officers of the German Army. General Caprivi's recent expression of a hope to retain Major von Wissmann in the Colonial Service after April 1 seems deemed to disappointment, but the rumour that the Major will enter the service of the Congo State is not believed.

REPORTS from the Chota Nagpore gold-fields are beginning to come in with business-like punctuality, and there is one feature which is common to all of them, writes a correspondent who observes, that they have all been successful in discovering specks of gold. To what extent these specks will prove profitable has yet to be seen, and scoffers are not slow to lay undue emphasis on the term, speck. In the case of some companies a few weeks should serve to show whether the specks are sufficiently abundant to be of importance.

ALREADY a portion of the Viceroy's household has left Calcutta with its rising thermometer for the chilly heights of Observatory Hill at Simla. The party, which left on Thursday, consisted of Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Ladies Evelyn and Beatrice Fitzmaurice, with Mdlle. Berton and Captain Pakenham, A. D. C.

RUMOUR in Peshawur says that a coolness has arisen between the Amir and the British Government. It is said that the difference has been caused by the persistent endeavours of the British Government to connect Cabul with the Indian railways.

THE *Siecle* learns, from what it describes as a sure source, that the capital of 25,000,000 frs. of the new Mozambique Company has been completely subscribed, and that this fact was telegraphed on February 5 from Paris to the Lisbon Government. With reference to this statement of the *Siecle* the facts, a Reuter telegram says, are these:—The greater portion of the million pounds sterling which forms the capital of the new Mozambique Company has been subscribed in England, but only upon the understanding that a convention is entered into between Great Britain and Portugal fixing boundaries satisfactory to the subscribers. Having regard to the statement recently made by Sir James Fergusson in the British House of Commons, that recent events have made it improbable that her Majesty's Government can be a party to any future convention as favourable to Portuguese claims to the south of the Zambesi as that which Portugal failed to ratify, there seems no probability of the conditions above referred to being complied with.

APROPOS of an article on "A Barrack-Room Court Martial," in the *St. James's Gazette*, a correspondent sends the following story :—Some years ago in one of the cavalry barracks, a man complained that several articles of his kit had been stolen. The corporal of the room, finding that the thief could not be discovered, got a large tin mess-dish, and turned it upside down on the floor with the barrack-room cat underneath it. Then he ordered the gas to be turned down, and requested each man to touch the dish in turn, saying that the cat would mew when the thief touched it. As a matter of fact the cat did not mew ; but the corporal suddenly cried "I have him," and ordered the gas to be turned up. Then he ordered each man to show hands, and all were black except those of one man ; for the corporal had, unknown to the men, blackened the back of the dish before putting it on the ground. Needless to say that the one man who had not cared to tempt the ordeal by touch was the thief, and search among his kit revealed the missing articles. The man begged very hard to be dealt with by a room court-martial, and was let off with two dozen, administered with a baggage-strap. The corporal is still in the Service, and now holds her Majesty's commission.

THE War Office have approved a description card for use in war. A supply will be issued at once to all troops at home and abroad ; and officers in command have been directed to see that when a soldier proceeds on active service his card is properly filled in, and sewn up inside the pocket on the left skirt of his frock.

AT to the other travellers in those regions, M. Bogdanoff writes, that Grombtchesky could not get into Thibet and returned home through Kashgar. M. Bonvalot and the Duc de Chartres, he says, went from Lob Nor throught North-Eastern Thibet into Lhassa, and were well received. Their success he attributes to the fact that they carried with them a large supply of money and few arms, and were accompanied entirely by natives. Had the Pevtsoff party, says Bogdanoff, been supplied with more silver and less cartridges, the latter having been chiefly wasted on the wild ox, they would have got on much better. A note in the *Grashdanin* attributes Grombtchesky's failure to the way in which the Anglo-Indian authorities watched and impeded his movements by stirring up the natives, Afghans and others, against him.

ONE club thief has been caught, and to the comfort of the club members they can say, "He is not one of us." At the Savage Club, the disappearance of coats had for some time caused great uneasiness. On Wednesday evening, the 11th February, a man, who was not a member, was caught coming away with an overcoat on his arm. He is now, after an interview with Sir John Bridge, safely removed from the temptations of cloak-rooms for one month.

THE heat in Buenos Ayres is described as exceeding any which has been known for many years. The country, and especially cattle, have suffered from want of water. About 40,000 animals (sheep, cows, and horses) have perished in the province of Buenos Ayres alone, and at Santa Fe one cattle-breeder has lost 8,000 sheep. In Buenos Ayres three persons recently died of sunstroke.

THE German Emperor, through General von Wedel, has addressed a letter of condolence to M. Herbette, the French Ambassador in Berlin on the death of Meissonier. He desired that this expression of his sorrow at the loss to the world of so great an artist should be communicated to the Academy of Fine Arts. This news, our Paris correspondent says, has caused quite an agreeable impression in the French capital, particularly as it comes after the recall of that zealous agent of Prince Bismark, Major Hune. M. Ribot, who is now in possession of the letter to M. Herbette, will make the communication to the Academy of Fine Arts.

IS a man who orders a pair of trousers to be made for him entitled to see them before he pays ? Mr. Firminger, a barrister, who has raised this question as a defendant in the City of London Court, was measured for such an article of clothing by a Lombard-street tailor, and he agreed to pay for them thirty-two shillings, but he claimed the right to have them taken out of the parcel for his inspection before he put down his money. A more exacting person might perhaps have asked to try them on ; for there was presumptively an implied contract that the garment should fit. Suppose, for argument's sake, that he is a person of gigantic stature, and that through some mistake the tailor had sent home trousers hardly large enough for Velasquez's Court Dwarf, surely he might then have declined to accept them. Mr. Firminger's demands, however, were of a more moderate character. Hence his tailor's observation in Court, "We don't trust anybody, We can't," seems somewhat irrelevant. But we are transgressing the rule that forbids comment *pendente lite*. Mr. Commissioner Kerr having adjourned the case, it becomes us to suspend our judgment.

IT is not generally known that a royal edition of the *Daily Telegraph* is prepared and issued daily, for the Queen's special sight. This has been the case ever since the death of Prince Consort, on which occasion the *Telegraph* obituary notice so pleased her Majesty that she ordered a copy of the paper to be sent to each of her palaces daily. Since then twenty-five copies of the newspaper have been issued on the best of paper, in truly royal style ; so that if Her Majesty takes a fancy to glance down the columns of this widely circulated daily, she has the privilege of knowing that she reads an edition expressly prepared for herself.

NEARLY three months have elapsed since sentence was passed on Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon, whose arrest was announced on February 13, the Resident Magistrates having given their decision on the 19th November last. Both members were sentenced to six months' imprisonment on each of three charges, of conspiracy, intimation, and incitement to intimidation, county Tipperary, between the 20th March and 10th September last, the sentences to run concurrently. The "trial" had dragged on for about two mouths, and was nearly midway between its commencement and conclusion when, on October 10th, the flight of the two members was made known. Mr. O'Brien has undergone at least three previous terms of imprisonment under the Crimes Act, and on other occasions charges against him have been either dismissed or abandoned. Mr. Dillon was sentenced in 1888 to six months' imprisonment, but was released unconditionally at the end of three months.

IN his address to the Manchester Geological Society, Mr. James Tonge told his hearers that nowhere during the past forty years has progress been more marked than in coal mining. He attributed this to beneficent legislation, to scientific and mechanical discoveries, bringing improvements in machinery, ventilation, and lighting, and to greater care in the use of explosives. Not only, says this authority, have new fields been discovered which previously were not even suspected ; not only have greater depths been reached, but far greater quantities of coal had been raised. What is more important, the collier's life has been made more secure, and his work more pleasant, whilst his health, mental powers, and moral character have been more carefully studied and protected.

MUCH excitement has been caused among the Royal Marine stationed at Chatham by an affray which took place late on February 5 in one of the barrack-rooms. It appears that two privates, named Cocks and Owens, quarrelled over some trifling matter, and the former seized his rifle and bayonet and pretended he meant to attack his comrade, merely, it is asserted, with the intention of frightening him. Owens, however, thought otherwise ; and both he and another private, named Clark, attempted to wrest the rifle from Cocks' grasp. In the struggle the three men fell upon one of the beds. At this juncture Corporal Ware appeared upon the scene, and in attempting to put an end to the disturbance he fell upon the point of the bayonet, which entered his abdomen and inflicted a severe wound. Cocks was immediately placed under arrest.

A PAWNBROBER'S assistant in Nottingham has been severely censured by the magistrates of that town for incautiously receiving stolen property by way of pledge. It appeared that the defendant had, on eight or nine different occasions within a very short period, lent money to a poor woman upon large rolls of new calico and new flannel, which could hardly be supposed to be in her possession honestly. Altogether fifty or sixty bundles of stolen property were produced in court, a large proportion of which had thus been disposed of. Though they declined to order a prosecution, the magistrates warned the defendant that the notion entertained by many pawnbrokers' assistants that they are not liable to be charged as receivers of stolen property because they derive no personal benefit from the articles they receive in pledge, is founded on a mistaken impression of the law.

ON Tuesday night, the 10th February, says a Boulogne correspondent, the Folkestone merchandise boat arrived, having aboard a hundred cases containing seventy-five million francs in gold from the Bank of England, in repayment of the recent loan from the Banque de France. The cases were landed at one o'clock in the morning. They filled three railway trucks, and were so heavy that they each required two men to carry it. They were accompanied by an escort of five persons.

A ROYAL wedding, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* could not have afforded more interest than that of Mademoiselle Hugo on the 12th ult. Much more than the "tout Paris" of the first representations at the Opera attended, and the Salle des Fetes at the Passy mayoralty, though an immense room, was inadequate to hold more than a third of those invited, including members of the Academy, of the Senate, of the Chamber of Duties, of the Societe des Gens de Lettres, of the Government, and of many defunct Cabinets, the numerous literary habitues of Victor Hugo's salon, the literary and other friends of the Daudet family, and the kith and kin of the young couple. Young men in evening dress showed the guests to their places in closely set rows of gilded chairs upholstered in red. The dresses were magnificent, and generally in the Renaissance-Medician style, and many of the bonnets were bedight with jewellery. Such was the crush on the grand stairs and in the hall that nobody could move either up or down. The flowers were destroyed, and the bride's party had to wait for nearly three-quarters on an hour for a way to be opened to the Salle des Fetes, which they entered therefore st seven instead of six o'clock. The "Wedding March" was played as they advanced Mademoselle Hugo, looking lovely, was conducted by her step-father. Her bride's dress was flounced with point d'Aiguille d'Angleterre of the Charles II. period, the gift of her mother-in-law, and she wore over her dress a necklace of large pearls, a present from Mme. Daudet's mother. The witness were Senators Schoelcher and Jules Simon for the bride and M. de Goncourt, on whose arm Madame Juleas Simon leant, and Doctor Potain, for the bride-groom. The young couple spend their honeymoon at the Mill in Provence which Alphonse Daude, describes in one of his novels, and at which he lived much as a child. Few Princesses have received as wedding presents more costly jewellery laces, furs, plate, gold, and silver than Mademoiselle Hugo.

THE story of the rescue of the eight survivors of the crew of the steamship Chiswick, which struck on a submerged rock and foundered the other day between the Scilly Isles and the Cornish coast on a voyage from Cardiff to St. Nazaire, is creditable to the seamanship and humanity of English sailors. It is related by Mr. Strong, of 196, Regent's-park-road, second officer of the Chiswick, in a letter in which he asks permission to make public acknowledgment of the vigilance and the kindness of Captain Norton and the crew of the Seven Stones lightship. For seven hours the shipwrecked men had been clinging to their overturned lifeboat in a strong wind, ill-clad and exhausted by cold and want of food, having eaten nothing since the previous night. In the darkness their straining eyes watched the light some three miles distant ; but they had no means of communicating. Even when day dawned they were but a speck in the rough sea ; but happily about eleven o'clock the look-out men aboard the lightship caught sight of an oar to which one of the men had tied his neckcloth ; and soon afterwards the sufferers were gladdened by the sight of an open boat gallantly struggling through the waves. It was at noon that they were conveyed in an exhausted condition to the lightship, where they were kindly received and generously treated during their stay of three days. "The captain and crew (says our correspondent) vied with each other in their attention to us. They distributed their clothes amongst us according to our several necessities, fed us from their own allowance—giving up to us as soon as we arrived their dinner, which happened to be just ready—and to be brief, did all they possibly could to comfort and assist us during our residence with them. We shall all (he adds) look back with most kindly and grateful feelings to them for their kindness to us, and hereby tender to them our warmest and most heartfelt thanks. At the same time we wish to bear testimony to the sharp and intelligent look-out kept by those on board, without which I should now be unable to sign myself 'yours faithfully."

THE THANNA CULPABLE HOMICIDE CASE.

AT the Thanna Sessions yesterday, before Mr. C. G. Crawford, Sessions Judge of Thanna, and a jury, Hormusjee Dorabjee Davierwalla, a wealthy Parsee landowner and cultivator, residing in the village of Kavada, was brought up again on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and with doing grievous bodily hurt to Deolya Dhangdaja, a Hindu labourer in his employ, on the 6th of August last.

Mr. Ramchandra Acharya, Public Prosecutor for the District of Thanna, prosecuted, and Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Narayen Amrit and Laxman Joglekar, pleaders, defended the accused.

Deolya Dhakya, the first witness on behalf of the prosecution, examined by Mr. Acharya, said : On the 6th of March, 1890, he had gone to the house of the accused to ask for some grain. Accused was then sitting on his verandah, with him was Deolya Dhangdaja, the deceased. They were quarrelling and though he could not hear what passed between them he could distinctly hear the words "wife, wife," uttered by the accused. The accused soon after struck the deceased twice on the face. He staggered, but the accused forced him to go inside his house. Deceased was taken into a room adjoining the verandah. Witness heard the sound of blows and also the cries of the deceased who was calling out for help and saying "mother, mother, I am beaten." While this was going on inside the room Luxmon, the Karbhari, came out on the verandah, and asked witness to go away. Witness went away and did not see deceased alive again. Witness heard about the 10th of August that Deolya Dhangadaja had died.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherozshaw, witness said : That was the first time he had gone to the house of the accused to ask for grain. He did not know what the deceased and the accused were quarrelling about, but he only heard the accused pronounce the words "wife, wife.'" He did not speak about what had happened at the house of the accused to any one. He was afraid of the accused.

Bhicca Gopjee, a labourer, was next called and examined by Mr. Acharya. He corroborated the evidence given by the last witness, and said that he did not speak to any one of the occurrence at the house of the accused on the 6th August, as he was threatened by the accused.

Sakaram Shridhar, a talati, doing duty as a patel's assistant in the village of Assa, and three other villagers, was next called and examined by Mr. Acharya. He said that about the 9th of August last he had registered the death of Deolya Dhangdaja in his entry-book. He always entered in his register, under instructions from the patel, any deaths that were reported to him. In cases of accidental deaths he entered the name of the deceased and the circumstances of his death and held a jury. The death of Deolya Dhangdaja was reported to him on the 9th of August, 1890. It was said that he had died from *modshee* or a form of diarrhœa. He believed it to be the cause of his death and entered it in his register as such. He did not know whether *modshee* could be called cholera. He was sure that there was no cholera epidemic at that time either in the village in which Deolya died or in the villages round about it ; at least no other death except Deolya's was reported as resulting from it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherozshaw witness said that a severe attack of *modshee* resembled cholera. When a man suffered from *modshee* his legs ached. He could not tell if the same was the case with a man suffering from cholera. He was not sure if there was no cholera or *modshee* epidemic in the village in which Deolya died or in the villages surrounding it. He had not, however, heard of any such epidemic.

At this stage the enquiry was adjourned until to-day.

THE BOMBAY SKY RACES.

Speculation amongst the bidders at the Mahaluxmi Race-course yesterday evening at the ordinaries in connection with the above races, was brisk and the attendance good. Five lotteries were filled, the results of which are appended and the day's programme should provide some good sport.

1ST RACE.—"Desert Stakes."—Distance, 5 furlongs. Time—4 p.m.

Mr Iheed Tamimi's c a h Ghumnum, 10st 10lb, Mr Graham.
H H Aga Khan's g a h Burma, 10st 10lb, Oomor.
Mr Hamood Abo Shaba's g a h Whitestar, 10st 10lb, Mr May.
Mr Muzoad bin Mosen's g a h Chanticleer, 10st 10lb, Ebrahim.

2ND RACE.—"Arab Selling Race."—Distance, ¾ mile. Time—4-30 p.m.

Mr Jassim bin Feed's b a h Sidee Boy, 8st 10lb, Cassum.
Mr R J R's ch a h Royalty, 8st 10lb, Kanicharun.
Mr Grant's b a h Starlight, 8st 10lb, Killick.
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's ch a h Dick Turpin, 8st 10lb, Ebrahim.
Mr Bomonjee Eduljee's ch a h Alert, 8st, A Wahed.
Mr Jassim bin Feed's b a geld Shumlan, 8st, Abdool Currem.
Aga Junghi Shah's b a h Himalaya, 7st 4lb, Oomer.
Mr Khalifa bin Esau's b a h Goldfinder, 6st 13lb. Luchman.

3RD RACE.—"Galloway Handicap."—Time, 4-50. Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Gazee, 9st 4lb.
Aga Akbar Sha's g a gal Speed of Thought, 8st 12lb, Mocinch.
Aga Z Shaw b a p Cornet, 8st 7lb, C B Mahom.
H H Aga Khan's g a p Colonel, 7st 10lb, Oomer.

4TH RACE.—"Galloway Plate." Time 5-20 ; Distance, 1 mile. R C.

Mr Graham's g a p Soheil, 11st 4lb, Owner.
Mr E E Steel's ch a gal Crawler, 11st 1lb, Owner.
Col Rhodes' ch a p Sherry, 9st 11lb, Mr May.
Mr Grant's b g p Orion (late Shah), 10st 2lb, Mr Beatty.

5TH.—RACE.—"Lawrence Cup" Distance, 1 mile. Time 5-40.

H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebreuse, 9st 13lb, Oomer.
Capt Kelly's ch a p Absentee, 9st 12lb, Bowen.
Mr Framji Dorabji's ch a h Dick Turpin, 9st 10lb, Mr. May.
Mr Esan bin Khalfa's ch a g Merrylegs, 9st 7lb, Lutchman.
Aga Z Shah's b a h William, 9st 3lb. C B Mohama.
Mr Musjead bin Mosen's b a g Rainbow, 8st 9lb, Ebrahim.

LAWRENCE CUP.

	Rs.
Value of tickets	465
Absentee sold for	120
Tenebreuse sold for	150
William sold for	20
Merry Legs sold for	60
Dick Turpin sold for	70
Rainbow sold for	50
Total Rs...	935

GALLOWAY PLATE.

	Rs.
Value of tickets	255
Orion sold for	50
Soheil sold for	55
Crawler sold for	30
Sherry	75
Total Rs...	465

SELLING RACE.

	Rs.
Value at tickets	465
Sidee Boy sold for	5
Shamlan sold for	10
Dick Turpin sold for	140
Starlight sold for	50
Royalty sold for	110
Himalaya sold for	35
Goldfinder sold for	20
Alert sold for	25
Total Rs...	860

GALLOWAY HANDICAP.

	Rs.
Value of tickets	258
Ghazee sold for	100
Colonel sold for	50
Speed of Thought sold for	10
Cornet sold for	75
Total Rs....	493

DESERT STAKES.

	Rs.
Value of tickets	300
White Star sold for	75
Chanticleer sold for	30
Burma sold for	60
Ghumnum sold for	40

A Band will be in attendance.

THE Corporation of the City of London have under consideration an important and useful scheme for relieving street traffic. It is the formation of underground cross-roads at the broad space facing the Mansion House. There will be four cross-roads connecting the main throughfares. The Corporation are now in negotiation with the promoters of the Central London Railway Bill with the object of incorporating this scheme with the larger plan.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. MR. Justice PARSONS.)

BRUTAL MURDER OF A YOUNG GIRL.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* RAMA BIN MUDKAPPA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Moriarty, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, on the 22nd January last, convicted the two accused of murder and sentenced them to death. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two accused, each aged about twenty-five, were charged with the murder of one Nagava, wife of one Shivappa. It appeared that she was a girl who had just attained maturity and was certainly under sixteen, and a perfect stranger to the two accused. At the time of the murder, the accused were employed as labourers in the field of one Yellava, at Anigudi. On the 4th September last, the accused Nagava went from Nandihal to Ghatnur, eleven or twelve miles off, to take her sister's child back to her sister at Ghatnur. She was accompanied most of the way by another woman, who was going to a village not far from Ghatnur. The deceased reached her sister's house that day, and left the next morning by herself to return to her parents at Nandihal. From that day none of her family ever saw her again. Having waited two days, the family went searching for the deceased ; and information was received by one of them that a herd-boy of Channapur had seen the dead body of a woman lying in the jungles of Harmapur, close to the boundary of Anigudi. The boy took one of the deceased relatives to the spot, where he found only a few bones, the body having been eaten by jackals, birds, &c. There was a sarree, however, by the body which the mother recognised at once as her daughter's A "panchnamah" was then made, and the police sent the bones (mainly the upper part of the body) to the Hospital Assistant, Bagalkote, together with the sarree, a tuft of long hair, and pieces of glass bangles found by the remains. The bones by themselves were not considered by the hospital assistant sufficient to lead to any conclusion ; and he told the police to bury them, and sent back the sarree and other things. In the meantime, no clue was found regarding the death of the deceased till the 23rd September, when two men, Saidu and Tippa, stated that a few days before, they had been working in the field of Yellava with the two accused, when a young woman passed by from the Ghatnur direction towards Nandihal. Just after she had passed on, the two accused ran after her, and did not return for two hours. The place where the bones, &c., were found was about 120 yards from the road or track which passes near this field. The accused were then at once questioned by the police, and in consequence of their statements were sent to the Second Class Magistrate, before whom they made full and clear confession on the 24th September. On the preceding day also, the two accused produced before a "panch" the ornaments identified afterwards as having been worn by the deceased. The confessions described fully how first of all, the first accused ravished the deceased, then he and the second accused stripped off her ornaments, and strangled her, leaving her body lying in a thicket. The disappearance of the deceased at the time mentioned and the finding of human remains in the jungle were, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, satisfactorily proved by the evidence. With regard to the identification of the remains, there could be no reasonable doubt, said the Sessions Judge, that they were the remains of a woman. The herd-boy stated that, when he first saw the body, it was the corpse of woman with a sarree on. No smell came from the body, so that it must have been fresh then. When the boy showed the body to a relative of the deceased three days after, only a few bones and the sarree were left. The boy gave his evidence in a straightforward manner. The other articles found with the bones would clearly prove that the remains were those of a woman. It was, the Sessions Judge remarked, an act of great carelessness that the bones were at once buried so that they could not afterwards be identified. The blame for this, however, would not seem to rest only on the police, but also on the hospital assistant. A sarree, pieces of glass bangles, and a small brass wristlet were found with the bones ; and taking this fact in conjunction with the rest of the evidence, there was left no doubt that the remains were those of a woman who had recently died. The main evidence connecting the two accused with the crime consisted of their own confessions, which were very clear and full statements, and the Sessions Judge saw no reason to believe that they were not truly and voluntarily made. Another point in favour of their being voluntarily made was the fact that each of the accused tried to put the blame of actually killing the deceased on his companion. Each one however, admitted that he actually helped in the murder of the deceased by holding her hands while the other strangled her, so that their guilt was not affected. According to these confessions, the two accused were working in the field with the two other persons, witnesses in the case, when a young woman passed alone, whom the two accused pursued. The first accused ravished her, and then the two stripped off her ornaments, and strangled her, leaving her body in the thicket where the bones and sarree were found. The ornaments they buried in the field and produced before a "panch" on the 23rd September. The prosecution produced two witnesses in direct corroboration of these confessions, Saidu and Tippa. The latter's evidence was of very little use, for he admitted in Court that he was not actually present when the young woman passed and when the two accused started off in pursuit of her. Saidu's evidence was much fuller, and the Sessions Judge was inclined to believe that it was substantially true, and was a strong independent corroboration of the confession of the accused. There was one final point pressed in corroboration of the confessions ; and that was the production of the gold and silver bangles by the two accused, which they said they took off the person of the young woman they murdered. The Sessions Judge saw no reason to disbelieve the evidence of the deceased's relatives that the ornaments in Court were those worn by the deceased when she left Nandihal. The important point was whether those ornaments were really hidden and produced by the accused or not. This was admitted by the accused in their confessions, but denied before the Sessions Court. The producing by the accused of those ornaments removed the last doubt regarding their guilt. Taking their own statements as they stood, it appeared to the Sessions Judge impossible to find any extenuating circumstances in the brutal murder of a young girl, a perfect stranger, a murder of which the motives were lust and robbery. The rape, it seemed, was committed by the first accused alone ; but as regarded the robbery and the murder, it appeared impossible to distinguish between the guilt of the two accused. It was for crimes such as these, said the Sessions Judge, that the highest sentence of the law was reserved ; and the extreme penalty would seem to be the only fitting sentence in this case. The two accused were, for these reasons, sentenced to be hanged.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of the pleaders, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the two accused.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 3RD OF MARCH, 1891.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased all over the country, the decrease being brisk at Delhi and moderate or slight everywhere else. Readings are high over Sind, Rajputana Gujarat and Central India, while they are generally low and very irregular over the south of the Peninsula. The variations of pressure from the normal are small and irregular everywhere. Winds are variable in direction over the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore and the Malabar Coast, but over the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Rajkot, Neemuch and Nagpur, westerly or north-westerly winds continue to blow. Calms are also reported at several stations. The force has been rather strong at Bombay, fresh at Cawnpore, Deesa, Rajkot, Calicut and Madras, and moderate or light in other places. The variations of the maximum temperature from the mean of the season are generally small everywhere. The highest maximum readings were at 102° at Sholapur and Cuddapah and 100° at Poona and Secunderabad. The night temperature is almost everywhere above the mean average, the excess being rather great at Rajkot, Surat and Sholapur. The lowest temperature last night was 55° at Cawnpore and Jacobabad. Humidity has fallen considerably at Delhi, but the changes elsewhere are small. The sky is clear everywhere except at Deesa and Karachi, where it is cloudy to overcast. No rain has fallen at any station since yesterday. Fine clear weather prevails all over the country.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·872
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·1
Dew Point	63·3
Relative humidity of Air	670
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·2
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	345

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(*From the Home papers.*)

THIS unfavourable position of the Fall River cotton manufacturing industry is attributed to its highly profitable character for some years past. The dividends paid by the Fall River and other mills attracted increased capital into the business ; new mills were built and old ones extended and improved. But the print cloth trade "has been afflicted not only by an increasing production, but by a decline of prints in public favour, the fickle popular taste now turning to cotton fabrics of woven designs rather than printed." It is possible that the situation may work out its own solution without recourse being had to a general shut-down or a reduction of wages, entailing a possible strike. Many of the mills have during their most properous years declared dividends well within their profits, and have accumulated reserves sufficient to enable them to stand the strain of low prices for some time to come ; and the absence of any trouble among the mills during the late severe monetary stringency shows a general soundness. Then many leading establishments have diversified their productions, for some of which, such as wide goods, they have a good demand at profitable prices. Neither mills with reserves of profits, nor mills which can off-set the want of profit in their print cloth branch by good trade in another, are likely to take any action in the direction of a shut-down or to join in any movement to enforce reduced wages. These considerations will probably be found fatal to any scheme of concerted action. Then those establishments least able to stand a prolonged strain will turn their attention to the manufacture of other goods.

The Directors of the Stadtback Cotton-spinning Company of Augsburg propose a dividend at the rate of 11¼ per cent. for the past financial year ; the dividend for 1889 was at the same rate. The proposed dividend of the Senkeback Cotton-spinning Company (Augsburg) is at the rate of 5 per cent. for last year, against 6 per cent. for 1889. The dividend of the Kempton Cotton, Spinning and Weaving Company, another Bavarian concern, is to be at the rate of 12½ per cent. for last year, against 11½ per cent for 1889.

Mr. George Haudasyde Dick, of Glasgow, has published some "Remarks" on Mr. Goschen's recent speech at Leeds, from the bimetallist point of view, which are worth perusal. Among other things, Mr. Dick points out that, as according to the last report of the Mint, the value of the half-sovereigns in circulation is stated to be £22,500,000, their replacement by 10s. notes based on silver, if new silver were held against them, would involve the purchase at present price of the metal of upwards of 116,000,000 oz., or at 60d. per oz. of 90,000,000 oz, and he argues that it may be safely estimated that if these purchases were spread over the next four or five years they would more than absorb any probable surplus of the metal after existing demands were supplied. Such action would therefore "restore silver to the bar of 16 to 1 aimed at by America." The proposal would, in short, "assure to the the world qualified bimetallism for the next five years" Mr. Dick, however, admits that it was not made clear in Mr. Goschen's speech that he did propose to purchase silver against the ten-shilling notes to be issued. Mr. Dick's short pamphlet is in other respects also a useful analsyis of a speech which has puzzled many people, and it is offered in response to Mr. Goschen's avowed desire to elicit criticism of his proposals.

Writing upon the currency question, M. Ottomar Haupt, of Paris, has just put forward a revised estimate of the quantity of gold used in Germany for industrial and artistic purposes. Formerly he put down the amount of gold so used at £1,150,000 per annum. Further information compels him to say that the value of the gold thus absorbed last year was not less in value than £2,150,000. It is believed that one half of this amount has been obtained by the melting of German or other gold coins, the greater part of which consisted of 25f. pieces, of sovereigns, and German imperials. M. Haupt draws especial attention to a practice of the German Imperial Bank directed especially against the melting of new coins. The Bank holds, always ready to be disposed of, a quantity of small bars of gold, which goldsmiths find it more advantageous to buy than to melt down gold coins. He suggests that in France and Holland this example might with advantage be followed. In England and in the United States, where no charge for coinage exists, the full-weight coin is always preferred, but in the United States bars of gold are furnished to the manufacturer at a price a little under that of the coined gold.

Writing on the output of gold during last year from the Witwatersrand mines, the Johannesburg correspondent of the *Cape Times* remarks as follows :—"The year 1890 closed under the best auspices, that of promises redeemed by an output of 50,000oz. for the month of December. It is not often, either in South Africa or anywhere else, that, however well founded, expectations are so promptly and accurately realised. Not only is the long-aimed goal of 50,000oz. duty reached, but there is every justification for supposing that it will be maintained and improved upon month by month throughout the year. Mine managers, having attained the desired output, will now strain every nerve to legitimately keep it up and increase it. No falling off, without a valid and satisfactory reason, will be tolerated. On conning the details of the output, it will be observed that December is 3,250oz. ahead of November. Eight companies not appearing in the November list have declared an output for December amounting in the aggregate to 2,357 oz. A considerable addition has also been made to the stamp power during the month. The grand total for 1890 is 494,457oz., representing a monetary value of £1,750,000. This is an increase of 124,126oz over 1889, not a bad increment for a goldfield in its fourth year of existence, and if persisted in the same ratio will ere long make the Witwatersrand goldfields the largest gold-producers in the world."

The interim report of the Mining Commission of the colony of Victoria enumerates the causes which have led to the decadence of Australasian gold mining. The diggings were first largely deserted by many of those who had made their fortunes ; next by the professional men, who found that they could make more money in the cities ; and, lastly, by tradesmen and artisans, who returned to those avocations to which they had been trained. But other causes followed to make mining less attractive than it had formerly been. Mining generally became more difficult and expensive every year. Parties of men without capital could not cope with the obstacles to be overcome in deep mines, involving the erection of expensive machinery. It became the policy of the country to make an effort to settle the people on the lands and to foster and encourage native industries. This created a further drain on the mining population, and, however wise the policy was in itself, there could be no doubt as to its effect on this industry. The spread of agricultural settlement and the sale of land in fee-simple curtailed the areas that were formerly open to the miner. In addition to the extensive shepherding of mining lands, the gambling in shares drove thousands from legitimate mining ventures, many of which were wrecked by the absolute neglect of prudential measures in the days of prosperity. The consequence was that gold mining was largely avoided, silver and land booms drawing from it much capital. In 1856 the number of miners in the colony was 115,343, and the yield 3,053,744oz. ; in 1889 the figures were 24,323 miners and 614,838oz. The annual earnings per man per annum were £105. 18s. in 1856, and £101. 2s. in 1889.

Some large sales of Manitoba wheat have lately been made in New York for shipment to British ports, and a considerable quantity is also being sent here, it is stated, *via* Boston. It is added that a large portion of the crop thus being sent forward consists of grades which, there is reason to fear, would deteriorate if held over during the summer months, and that therefore quick marketing, *via* the United States ports, has been considered advisable. The wheat is much used in this country for mixing purposes. Much Manitoba wheat has been bought also by Ontario and Montreal millers, so that a large portion of the crop has already been disposed of.

The *Bullionist* points out that panics are inseparable from an artificial system of centralisation, and it seems not to have occurred to Mr. Goschen's well-informed mind that it is better, and even easier, to remove the mechanism which produces panics than to allay them when they have become acute, or to avert them when they are actually at the door. One consideration should not be overlooked. Our trade steadily increases, and it consequently demands an augmenting of the amount of credit instruments to effect its complete and innumerable settlements. We require more current accounts, more bills of exchange, more cheques. The raising of the rate does not immediately bring gold from abroad ; gold only comes when our trade has been paralysed. Under the prevailing system this is the intermediate and pernicious effect of raising the rate ; but this method is the best and, indeed, it is the only device which is open to the Bank of England.

The United Alkali Company Limited, which has just issued its appeal for public subscription, is better known to people generally as the Chemical Union, and as such has, during the short period that it has been in existence, incurred more than the ordinary hatred extended to "unions" and "rings" of all kinds. The capital is £8,500,000, divided into 300,000 7 per cent. preference shares of £ 10 each, 300,000 ordinary £10 shares, and £3,500 000 5 per cent. mortgage debentures. The amount offered for public subscription is £1,334,550 in the three kinds. The company claims that by the amalgamation great economy may be expected, and that the Company will as good as have a monopoly of the trade. The statement, however, as to the Leblanc process is distinctly challenged by scientists, and this has, doubtless, affected intending subscribers

The Scotch railways have won their contest with their men, but at a heavy cost. The Caledonian stands about £25,000 and the North British over £30,000 worse through it. As their half-year ended last week, they will not have the benefit of the bumper trafic that must follow. Accordingly the two lines will make a very poor show. Neither of them have a reserve from which they could draw a reasonable sum to make up a little for their losses, and they certainly cannot put any part of it to a capital account. A sensible idea, however, would be to put a portion of the loss to a suspense account, to be worked off in future half-years.

The *Statist* can see no practical objection to the issue of ten-shilling notes if the amount be limited. There is, however, a public dislike of silver notes, and the journal suggests that, in other to try whether these notes would be accepted, they should first be issued in Scotland and Ireland. In both those countries the public is accustomed to £1 notes and likes them. At the same time the public has to use a large amount of half-sovereigns, because there is no other money exactly to take the place of these coins. The *Statist* thinks the Chancellor of the Exchequer could make arrangements with the Scotch and Irish banks as an experiment.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

THE first annual general meeting of the members of the Elphinstone College Gymkhana was held on Saturday last, in the hall of the College, under the presidency of Professor Oxenham. The honorary assistant secretary and treasurer, Mr. Rastim

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A VERY "level-headed" soldier, who is very zealous in his professional work, though he belongs to the cavalry, the officers of which are said to Jack earnestness in the pursuit of knowledge, without admitting the charge to be true, thinks it would not be very wonderful if that arm of the service were a little downcast under the official deluge of cold water which falls on the best men in it. They are, he declares, virtually excluded from high, and have few little, Staff appointments. "To begin at the Horse Guards. There is not a single cavalry officer on the Staff of the Army, with the exception of the FitzGeorges, holding civil appointments to their father, for Drury Lowe and his Brigade-Major must be regarded as departmental. But there are, *en revanche*, six Riflemen. The office of Adjutant-General has been filled by a cavalry officer only once. The Quartermaster-General has always been an infantry officer—at least, I never remember a cavalry officer in the berth. The Military Secretary's post has never been filled by a cavalry officer. Aldershot was once given to a cavalry General (Scarlett); Malta, Gibraltar, Portsmouth, and Plymouth are open to all arms of the service, except cavalry. In India, it is true, the Indian cavalryman has as good a chance as the infantryman; but the Staff appointments filled from the Horse Guards are rarely given to the cavalry officers of the British Army, and Annesley was the first of that arm who ever was an Adjutant-General of a Presidential Army." The Duke of Cambridge was a cavalry soldier once, but his Royal Highness has to look after all the Army, and Guards, Rifles, Artillery, Engineers occupy the foreground of his view. "On the Board of Selection—'the Council of Ten,' as it is termed—there is not one cavalry officer. Now and then a cavalryman like Wilkinson (he began in infantry) gets a district, but cavalry officers may think it is not good enough to work through Sandhurst for the remote chance of such promotion." Well, there is really some season in all that, we think!

The Rapid, during her last cruise, had a curious little experience, reminding one of the legendary story of the Sabine fair, who, having once been abducted by bold bad Romans, had no mind to return to their homes. Captain Castle received information that one Gorai, a chief in the Solomon Islands, had made a raid and carried off ten women. When he arrived at Gorai's stronghold, however, he found that the ladies preferred to remain in their new domicile, and were by no means anxious to be rescued. It is to be hoped the interpreter was trustworthy, but in any case the dusky beauties would probably have overcome any linguistic difficulties in making their wishes known. The Rapid, in the space of seven months, had a cruise of over 14,000 miles among the islands of the Western Pacific, and so her people will fully appreciate the pleasure of finding themselves once more at anchor in Farm Cove, Sydney. Australia and New Zealand form the most delightful station on which a naval man's lot can be thrown, but "the islands" make him long for Port Royal or Sierra Leone.

Naval men will appreciate to the full the inimitable humour of a set of 12 drawings by Thackeray, which his daughter, Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie, contributes to the current number of *Harper's Magazine*. They represent for us, in Thackeray's best manner with the pencil, "The Heroic Adventures of M. Boudin"—how he, a fisherman of Boulogne, with three of his compatriots, seizes the English 36-gun frigate Conqueror with his own hand, and slays the Captain, "Sir Guppage," 3 Lieutenants, and 83 Bluejackets, soldiers, and others. We see the great Boudin just about to hurl the inflamed commander, brandishing his sword, through a hatchway, where his Lieutenants have just preceded him. Then comes the affecting scene where the officials of the Directory embrace the victor, who stands on a platform, with his hands in his trousers-pockets, wearing a civic crown. Next we see—or rather we should see if it were not for the smoke—how he engages the British Fleet, and how 33 sail of the line go down before his pitiless blows; but, alas!—*il faut cedor au sort*—the thirty-fourth—*avec Milor Nelson*—runs him down, takes him, burns him, and all are massacred, *excepte le Boudin*.

The best of all the pictures is where the victor trembles before the vanquished. There Boudin, weighted with chains, stands proudly on the deck, in a Paul Jones attitude, withering Nelson with his glance, who stands shaking before him with infinite expression in his eye and knees. Then we have Boudin languishing long in the dungeons of "Portsmoot," among slime, frogs, skulls, and corpses, on half-a-pint of water and a *penirole* a week. But he is consoled at length with a bottle of ale by the daughter of the Governor, they escape together, fly to Paris, and are received by the Court by *sa Majeste l'Empereur et Roi*, who, taking the faithful Boudin by the right ear, exclaims, "*Archi chancelier! apportez ma Grrrrend Croix a mon Archi Amiral.*" This is exquisite satire of much of the vainglorious boasting which was indulged in by friends of the Directory about the period of Hoche's expedition to Ireland.

Perhaps the most graphic and vigorous description of an ocean voyage in a torpedo-boat that has ever been written appears in the current number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*, from the pen of "An Officer on Board." The torpedo-boat in question was No. 62 (first class, 125 ft. long, and 13 ft. beam, built by Yarrow in 1886), which, in company with a sister-boat, No. 61, and the troopship Tyne, left Plymouth on June 13, to join the harbour defence of Nova Scotia. Each of the boats had on board a Lieutenant, a Sub-Lieutenant, a gunner, and 13 men. From first to last the journey across the North Atlantic was one of storm, discomfort, and occasionally of great danger. Few will read without a laugh of the difficulties caused by the rolling of the boat—how it was useless to lay the cabin table; how the usual plan was for one man to hold the sardine-tin while the other picked out sardines by the tail and transferred them to his mouth; how it took two also to manage ham, one to hold and the other to cut; how the soup-tins were heated, and then, a corner being opened, how a little was poured into each man's plate, which he consumed, before he had any more; and so forth.

More graphic still is the account of the storms. In the first big gale the Tyne poured out 45 gallons of oil during the night, and made a comparatively calm track in her wake for the boats. In the next gale, which was fearful in its violence, it was only this pouring of oil upon the water that enabled the boat to be kept head to sea. Otherwise she would have gone broadside on, and been lost. "Now a stanchion went, now a rope parted, now a bag of coal got adrift; everything that could possibly be smashed was smashed." "If the steering-gear had gone wrong we should have been broached to, and must have been lost." Perhaps in this way the Italian boat went down. On the Newfoundland coast the boats ran great dangers in dense fogs among the icebergs and floating fragments. When they at last reached St. Johns, they were sorely battered and weather-beaten, all the paint gone, the stanchions bent, broken, twisted or lost, the funnels caked with white salt, everything moveable washed away. We warmly commend the narrative in its entirety.

According to information from Italian sources, the French are intent on making a second Toulon of the new harbour at Beserta, although it is not so long ago since assurances to the contrary were made by the Ministers of the Republic. The canal leading to the harbour is said to be 200 metres wide and 12 in depth, and the port itself to have an area of 50 square miles. Of course, such a harbour cannot be intended for commercial purposes, or for the sole use of merchant-steamers with a draught of no more than seven to eight metres; at the same time, it must be a long time, probably years, before a work of such colossal dimensions is finished and fit for anything at all. That Biserta is to act as a set-off to Aden some day, we have been told before,—and it is just as well to keep an eye on the place; but in case of war, if we maintain our command of the sea, Biserta would not long remain an outpost of France.

"It is now found that the muzzle of the gun droops slightly, and bends slightly to the right, and the tubes have, near the muzzle, very slightly moved apart, so that in places it is possible to insert the edge of a penknife between them." This is the report of unbiassed experts who have seen the gun of the Sans Pareil since its last trials. Fourteen rounds have been fired out of the 75 which constituted its lifetime. Will the movement already reported go on with each additional round fired; and how long will the good shooting of the piece remain unaffected, even if the gun is not shaken to pieces? These are questions which are being asked, and which can only be answered by a further trial of the gun: it does not seem too much to require that this trial should be made.

I regret to learn, writes "Atlas" in the *World*, that it has been found necessary to lower the standard height for recruits for the Royal Marine Artillery to five feet eight inches, which is a reduction of half-an-inch. I regret still more to hear that the reason for this measure is the growing unpopularity of the corps, consequent, my informant says, on the many ill-advised changes that have been introduced in its domestic economy during the last two and a half years.

NOTICES.

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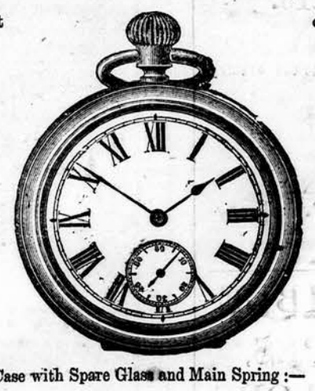

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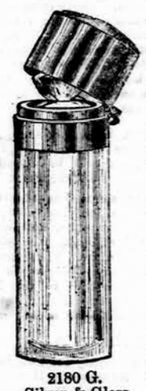

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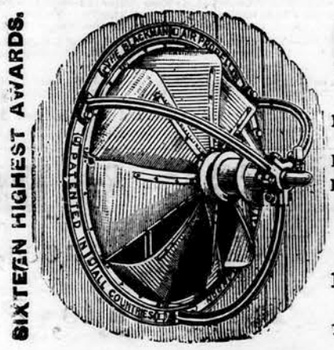

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